

## INTERNATIONAL

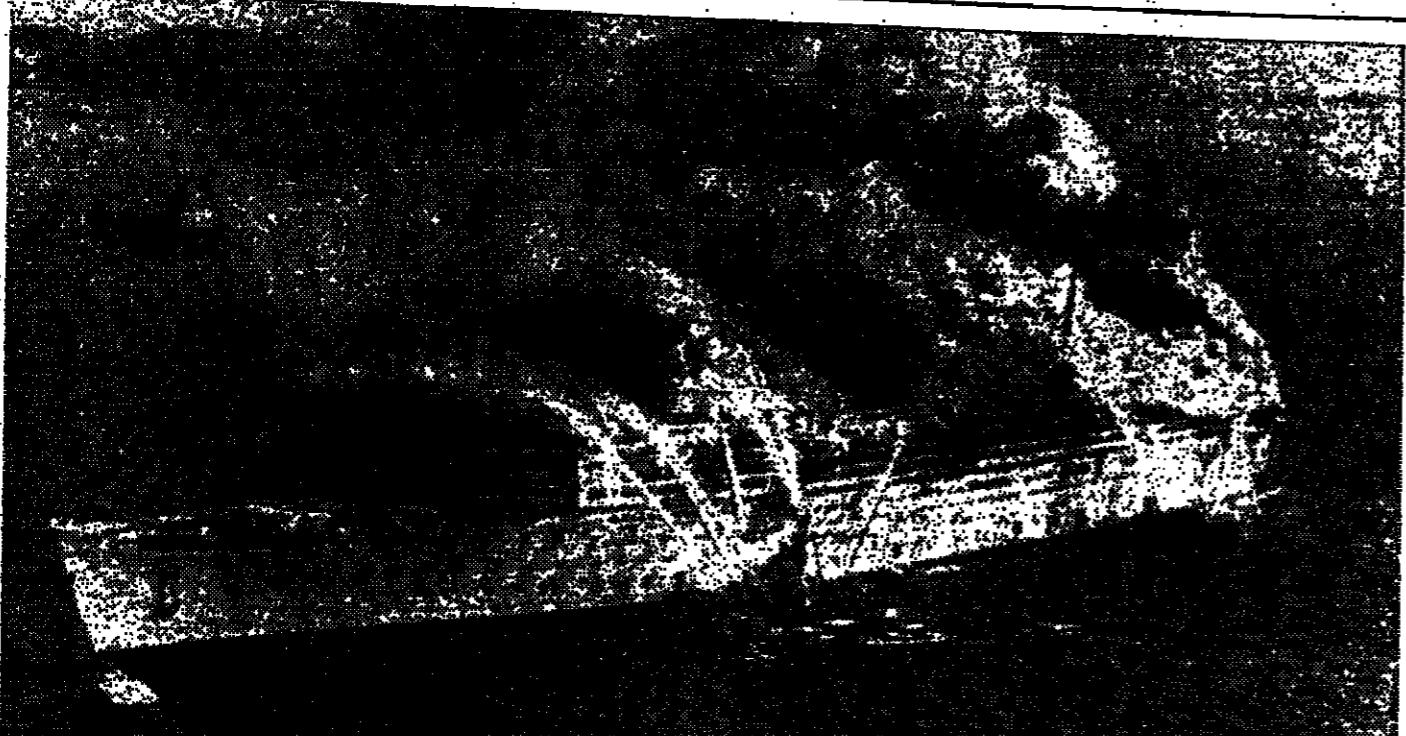
# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,678

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1972

Established 1887

Associated Press  
Aerial view of former ocean liner Queen Elizabeth burning at its anchorage in Hong Kong yesterday.

## Ex-Queen Elizabeth Ablaze at Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A mammoth fire raged out of control aboard the 83,600-ton passenger liner Queen Elizabeth today and officials said the vessel that once was the world's largest passenger ship was in danger of sinking.

Officials said 14 persons aboard the vessel, now called the Seawise University, were injured, two of them seriously.

They said as many as 2,000 persons, including workmen and sightseeing relatives, were on board when fire broke out this morning. It may not be brought under control until tomorrow. The cause is not yet known.

A senior harbor official said the vessel would never sail again, Reuters reported. He

said the Queen Elizabeth had taken so much water from fire hoses that it had a 17 degree list. "Our policy is to let her burn herself out," he said.

A Fire Department spokesman said: "The fire has enveloped almost the whole of the upper structure and penetrated five decks down." The ship has 11 decks.

A marine surveyor at the scene said the ship's list was gradually increasing and there was a danger of it capsizing.

The 1,031-foot-long ship was anchored about five miles from the colony's main harbor center.

Explosions were heard as far as the downtown district of Hong Kong during the fire. One of the explosions was believed to have been caused by fire

reaching the subsidiary diesel oil tank.

Some crewmen said Chinese shipping magnate C.Y. Tung, who purchased the ship for \$2 million at a Florida auction in 1970, had planned to hold a party for the crewmen and their friends and relatives aboard the ship this evening.

The ship was being refitted in Hong Kong for a new career as a combination cruise ship and floating campus for Chapman College of Orange, Calif.

It had been scheduled to leave Hong Kong for drydocking in Japan Jan. 26.

In its days of glory, the Queen Elizabeth carried 2,230 passengers and a crew of 1,200. It was built on the Clyde by the John Brown Company of Glasgow—a majestic floating palace just 12 months before the outbreak of World War II.

The war delayed its maiden voyage and it sailed to New York untried, unfinished and unarmed 18 months after launching to start duty as a troopship.

Hitler offered U-boat captains a \$300,000 reward and the Iron Cross to the man who could sink it. But the liner carried 800,000 troops across the Atlantic alone.

The excitement surrounding the sheikh in London was all the greater because his arrival was totally unexpected.

Friday night in Islamabad, Pakistan's new president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, kept his promise to let Sheik Mujibur leave. He put the sheikh aboard a Pakistan Air Lines plane that arrived here at 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

The Indian Foreign Office got word this shortly before his arrival. Toofizul, Ian Sutherland, rushed to the airport in time to go along and escort him to Claridges Hotel. By then Bangladeshi representatives here had booked a suite for him.

**Sheikh Sees Him**

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who was in the countryside, quickly agreed to come back to Downing Street to meet with the sheikh.

The sheikh and Mr. Heath talked for an hour last evening. Mr. Heath promised that Britain would do all it could to help in the economic emergency facing the Bengalis' new People's Republic of Bangladesh. But he said that British recognition of Bangladesh would have to wait a while, possibly until Indian troops had been withdrawn and the Bengalis were visibly in control of their own territory.

For his part, Sheik Mujibur gave Mr. Heath an account of what had happened to him since his arrest last March. Mr. Heath took the sheikh to his car on Downing Street as the meeting ended.

Before he boarded the plane to leave London today, the sheikh told newsmen that he was "very satisfied" with his talks here. British sources reported that during the talks that he favored Bangladesh membership in the Commonwealth, but he made it clear that he would have to consult his government before deciding to apply for membership.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, telephoned Sheik Mujibur and spoke with him for 10 minutes. She asked him to stop in India on his way home to Dacca and said that she was sending a plane for him.

Mrs. Gandhi later said in New Delhi that the release of Sheik Mujibur was a triumph for the peoples of Bangladesh and India and of world opinion, Reuters reported.

Despite Mrs. Gandhi's offer of

miners now range from \$46.80 for those on the surface to \$78 for those underground. The Coal Board says, however, that with overtime, the average wage at present is slightly under \$20 a week.

The union has demanded a raise of \$20.80 a week for the lowest-paid surface workers and \$13 more for the highest-paid underground workers. The Coal Board has offered about \$45.20 a week for virtually all miners, with \$2.80 more a week later if productivity increases.

The coal miners, part of a declining but still important industry, have seen their numbers diminish over the years as Britain turned increasingly to oil, gas and electricity for fuel.

Not since 1926 has Britain faced a strike by all its coal miners, although there have been many local strikes since then, usually lasting a few days. Resistance has been rising among the miners, who feel it is time the government rewarded them for cooperating without serious complaint over the years as mines closed and workers were dismissed.

**Broad Terms**

In broader terms, the dispute has developed as a challenge to the government's unofficial policy to limit pay increases throughout the country to less than 8 percent.

The union says it is striking not only for the miners, but also for the trade union movement. But so far other unions have withheld decisions on whether to back the strike by refusing to transport the supplies already mined.

The basic weekly salaries of

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## But Coal Stockpiles Will Last Weeks

## U.K. Miners Start First Big Strike Since 1926

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Britain's miners, most of whom earn less than \$80 a week, launched their first national strike in 40 years today. But government officials said that large stockpiles of coal supplies would prevent any immediate shortages.

Some 280,000 miners, whose leaders demanded pay increases of up to 47 percent, decided to strike after the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry, refused to go beyond

an offer of a raise just under 8 percent. Officials of the Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers predicted a long strike.

Fire broke out today at one of the 280 mines closed by the strike, United Press International reported. The fire, half a mile underground, at Goldthorpe, a village near Doncaster, in the north of England, was brought under control by the managerial staff.

William Sheppard, deputy

chairman of the Coal Board, said that half the mines lacked adequate protection and appealed to the miners to make safety crews.

The miners, Mr. Sheppard said, had provided adequate cover for a number of mines, partial cover at others and "wholly inadequate cover" at over a half."

Joseph Gormley, the chief of the NUM, responded by asking miners to keep safety crews on duty to reduce danger of fire, flooding, buildup of gases and structural shifting.

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## N.Y. Physician Upholds Warren Commission

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).

The family of the late President John F. Kennedy, which previously had allowed only representatives of the government to inspect pictures and X-rays of the assassinated leader's body, has now begun to let interested medical specialists see the items.

Dr. John K. Lattimer, a New York physician who has written and lectured extensively about the assassination, became the first person outside of government auspices to see the items when he examined them Friday in the National Archives here.

In an interview Friday night he said that they "eliminate any doubt completely" about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all of the shots that struck the President.

He said the items make three crucial points:

First, the initial bullet passed through the President's body at a distinctly downward angle, more so than the drawings released by the Warren Report show. The

artist who portrayed the path of the projectile into the back of Mr. Kennedy's neck and out the base of his throat made it seem to be traveling almost parallel to the ground, while the pictures show that the front bullet hole is considerably lower than the one in back.

Some critics have asserted that this shot was fired from the front, by a second assassin hiding on a grassy knoll facing the presidential car. Dr. Lattimer said that the front hole is so far below the back one that "if anyone were to have shot him from the front, they would have had to be squatting on the floor of the car in front of him."

Second, photos of the wound in the back of the neck show "what appears to be a circular bruise which is typical of wounds of entry," he said.

Third, the X-rays prove that the front and back bullet holes were made by the same bullet,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## X-Rays, Pictures of Kennedy's Body Studied by 1st Non-Official Expert

Nov. 22, 1963, while riding in a motorcycle in Dallas, Oswald did all the shooting, firing from a building behind and above the President.

The 65 X-rays, color transparencies and black-and-white negatives taken during the autopsy have been a focus of controversy because the Kennedy family had previously guarded them so closely that not even members and staff officials of the Warren Commission—which was appointed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination—were allowed to see them.

Critics of the Warren Commission's conclusions have charged that the items could disprove its conclusion that the President was struck by only two bullets, both from the rear.

The commission found that when Mr. Kennedy was killed on

## After Freedom Flight to London

# Mujibur Due in Dacca Today; Appeals for Recognition, Aid

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, free after nine months and two weeks of detention in West Pakistan, flew to London yesterday and left for home today aboard a jetliner put at his disposal by the British government.

At a news conference while in the British capital, the leader of the East Pakistani independence movement called his new nation of Bangladesh "an unchallengeable reality." He appealed to all countries to recognize the new government, of which he has been named president, and to provide aid so that "millions of my people may not die."

The excitement surrounding the sheikh in London was all the greater because his arrival was totally unexpected.

Friday night in Islamabad, Pakistan's new president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, kept his promise to let Sheikh Mujibur leave. He put the sheikh aboard a Pakistan Air Lines plane that arrived here at 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

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For his part, Sheik Mujibur gave Mr. Heath an account of what had happened to him since his arrest last March. Mr. Heath took the sheikh to his car on Downing Street as the meeting ended.

Before he boarded the plane to leave London today, the sheikh told newsmen that he was "very satisfied" with his talks here. British sources reported that the destination was chosen by the Pakistanis while Islamabad President Bhutto was indicating that it was the sheikh's choice.

One report here was that the Pakistanis did not want to fly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

PRESSES IN—Surrounded by newsmen, aides and Bangladeshi officials, Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman addressing press conference in London Saturday night.

Associated Press

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**Former Aide Also Held****Yahya Placed Under House Arrest**

By Malcolm W. Browne  
RAWALPINDI, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The government of Pakistan announced last night that former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the former chief of staff, retired Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan, have been placed under house arrest.

Both men had been ousted from their posts and retired from the armed forces, along with 18 other officers, when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as president Dec. 20.

Gen. Yahya lived at the President's House here until two days ago. Last Thursday, Mr. Bhutto told newsmen that the former president was free to go where he chose and would probably move to a house in Peshawar or Rawalpindi.

The change in the new government's attitude toward the former president and his chief of staff was not explained in tonight's communiqué, which said:

"This decision [to place the two former generals under house arrest] has been taken in the supreme interest of the state and the people of Pakistan. If it was not done earlier, that also was motivatated by supreme national interests."

The Pakistani people should, the statement concluded, "have faith and confidence in the president and his government."

Until tonight, Mr. Bhutto had given many indications he did not intend to press action against his predecessor except charges that the latter had mismanaged the war against India.

Mr. Bhutto has ordered a commission to investigate the causes of the loss of the war. He has said repeatedly that no action would be taken against the generals until the report was finished, probably in about three months.

Shah Sees Bhutto

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 9 (W.P.).—The Shah of Iran paid a five-and-a-half-hour visit to West Pakistan yesterday for a talk with President Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto said he and the Shah discussed a wide range of subjects, including the general



Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan



Mohammad Yahya Khan

problems of the regional cooperative development program of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The "wide range of subjects" discussed by the Shah and Mr. Bhutto almost certainly covered the possibility of closer political affiliation between the two nations.

Karachi Jail Riot Ends

KARACHI, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The worst jail riots in Pakistan's

history ended this afternoon after 24 hours following promises to rebel prisoners that their "sentimental grievances" would be removed.

The riots began yesterday, coinciding with a mass escape attempt in which up to 300 of the central jail's 1,500 inmates got away.

Police opened fire and used tear gas to prevent the jailbreak, killing four prisoners and injuring about 10 others.

### Sheikh Said to Have Escaped Death as Jailer Defied Yahya

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Sunday Times of London reported today that when Gen. Mohammad Yahya Khan was still president of Pakistan last month, he ordered the execution of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman but that a jailer thwarted the order by hiding the prisoner.

The Bengali leader's narrow escape from death was reported by Anthony Maccarenas, the Pakistani journalist who last spring brought out the first authentic account of the massacre of Bengalis by the Pakistan army.

During a news conference here yesterday, Sheikh Mujibur corroborated the report in outline after the newspaper's first edition appeared. Late last night an official of the breakaway Bangladesh regime in East Pakistan confirmed the port played by the jailer in saving the sheikh.

The Sunday Times said that on Dec. 4, the day after the war between India and Pakistan began, Gen. Yahya instructed the three-man military tribunal that had tried the sheikh to write out an order for his execution. The order was kept in abeyance until Dec. 15 when, with his armies about to surrender, the president ordered the execution to be carried out.

A military team reportedly went from Rawalpindi to Mianwali, where Sheikh Mujibur was in solitary confinement. A shallow grave was dug in the cement floor of the room adjoining his cell. He was told that this was "an air raid precaution," but he could not go directly home.

Yesterday, from London, the sheikh talked on the telephone with his wife and children in Dacca. It was their first conversation since the previous Pakistani government, led by Gen. Mohammad Yahya Khan, seized him last March and imprisoned him on charges of treason.

From Dacca, UPI reported that Sheikh Kamal Rahman, the eldest son in the family, said his father's first question was, "Are you all alive?" The son added: "His second question was, 'How is your mother?'"

The Begum Mujibur Rahman, the 54-year-old politician's wife, was at first too choked by emotion

(Continued from Page 1)

to talk on the phone, the son told UPI. But later she and the younger children spoke with the family chief during the half-hour conversation.

UPI said also that government leaders of Bangladesh had telephoned talks with the sheikh, briefing him on events of recent months. The Bangladeshi government arranged the charter of a plane to bring the sheikh home, without knowing that the British were organizing his flight on an RAF plane.

Flying home with the sheikh were Kamal Hussain and Mr. Hussain's wife and two children. Mr. Hussain is a close adviser to Sheikh Mujibur, and was a member of the National Assembly. He had been in custody with the sheikh for two days.

At his news conference in London, Sheikh Mujibur disclosed that he had been under sentence of death in West Pakistan and held in a cell for condemned men.

The intense heat was terrible, he said, and he was in solitary confinement that was hard to bear. He had not even known of the war's result until Mr. Bhutto told him, the sheikh reported.

To those who had known him before last March, he looked thinner, and, understandably, tired. But he spoke precisely and carefully in slightly accented English, obviously in full control.

**Unbound Joy**

"Gentlemen of the press," he began, "today I am free to share the unbound joy of freedom with my fellow countrymen."

"We have earned our freedom in an epic liberation struggle. The ultimate achievement of the struggle is the creation of the independent sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh, of which my people have declared me president."

He appeared to leave no doubt of his own determination to keep what was once Pakistan's eastern wing independent. He said that Mr. Bhutto had appealed to him to find "some possible link" with Pakistan—but that he could say nothing about that until he got home.

He praised those countries that had helped the Bengalis—mentioning India, the Soviet Union, Poland, other East European countries, Britain and France.

He then added thanks to people elsewhere, including "the people of the United States." Asked later about the pro-Pakistani position of the Nixon administration, he said that he knew little of what had happened, was sure the American people were in favor of Bengali independence, but did not know about the administration.

The provocative experiments involved cholesterol gallstones, the chief type of gallstones, which tend to form mysteriously with advancing age to the point where, by the age of 75 years, they exist in one out of three Americans. For unknown reasons, American Indians have an even higher incidence of gallstones.

An editorial in the same issue of the medical journal cautioned that further extensive studies of a larger number of patients were needed to determine the long-term safety of the still experimental drug, called cholesteric acid, or CDC, and to compare its results with the usual surgical treatment.

**Single Drug Said Gallstone Curb Without Surgery**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—A team of researchers at the Mayo Clinic has reported feeding pills experimentally to four patients whose gallstones then dissolved totally or markedly without surgery.

In a preliminary report being published in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers said that it was the first time doctors had used a single drug in scientifically-controlled human experiments to dissolve gallstones—one of the most common diseases affecting men and women in Western society.

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### 3 Problems Force Apollo Launch Delay

In Precautionary Step Lift-Off Set April 16

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The launching of the Apollo-16 expedition to the central highlands on the moon has been delayed from March 17 to April 16 because of problems with a moonship separator, spacecraft batteries and spacesuit.

Apollo program director Rocco A. Petrone made the decision Friday after weighing all aspects of the difficulties and deciding not to try to push toward a March launching although an all-out effort might have made it.

"I just didn't deem it in our interest to force it," he said in a telephone interview. "It's just not the best way to plan. It's really a matter of precaution."

Apollo-16 is America's next-to-scheduled moon landing mission, and the first to the central highlands. Astronauts John W. Young and Charles M. Duke are scheduled to land while Thomas K. Mattingly maps the moon from orbit for six days.

**Primary Problem**

Mr. Petrone said the primary problem was the explosive device used to separate the command module from its lunar module in moon orbit. Tests of an identical device turned up a design flaw in the way explosives are installed, and the system failed under abnormal conditions using only one of two strands of explosives.

The second problem was the spacesuit that Cmdr. Young will wear during 21 hours of walking and driving on the moon. It was found that the astronaut puts unusual stresses on the suit when he bends over to pick up rocks.

The third difficulty involved batteries to be used in the four-legged inner module. Tests showed that some did not put out as much power as desired and this was traced to manufacturing techniques.

Mr. Duke was hospitalized Tuesday with bacterial pneumonia and although he is expected to be fully recovered soon, Mr. Petrone said an extra month before flight would assure that he had regained his strength.

**Two Republicans Win In Vt. Special Election**

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Interim Sen. Robert T. Stafford, R., Vt., won the right Friday in a special election to fill the remaining five years of the late Sen. Winston L. Prouty's term.

Former administration secretary Richard Mallory made it a Republican sweep by capturing the state's lone seat in Congress, succeeding Sen. Stafford who had accepted a temporary appointment when Sen. Prouty died October 10.

Republican George Aiken holds the other Vermont Senate seat.

**More Than 30 Bodies Found**

**Survivor, 17, of Crash in Peru Tells of Her 9 Days in Jungle**

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Juliana Koepke, 17, the lone survivor of the Christmas Eve plane crash that is believed to have killed 51 persons, said yesterday that worms and insects plagued her during her nine-day journey to safety through the Amazon jungle.

"I couldn't sleep at night because of the insects," the West German girl said in an interview with the Lima daily newspaper La Prensa at the bungalow where she is recuperating. It is at a hospital near Pucallpa, 450 miles northeast of Lima.

Her father, Hans, an animal collector, was at her bedside. Her mother, Marie, a museum ornithologist in Lima was among the passengers on the flight, which crashed some 30 minutes by air from Pucallpa.

The bodies of seven passengers were ferried yesterday to a U.S. missionary post near here. Members of an army patrol, the first group to reach the site, said the bodies of 25 to 30 more people had been found.

**Started After Rain**

Miss Koepke said the crash had occurred in the early afternoon. "I awoke later, it must have been 4 p.m.," she said. "There were two bodies near me. I spent the night near the wreckage and in the morning, after it had rained, I started walking."

"The sun was brilliant. I walked slowly through the foliage, pausing from time to time. I heard the noise of a small river that seemed to have its source nearby. I followed the river, which gradually widened."

"Frequently, I had to climb over huge fallen tree trunks," she continued. "I slept among the dry leaves and shrubs."

"I continued on this route the next day, until I came to a larger stream, which had water that came to my knees. The water was fast, and there was sand on the bottom."

"I saw many ants and frogs but no snakes anywhere. There was very dense underbrush and a tangle of small trees and branches."

"Little by little the water got deeper and I could swim. This is the way I spent nine days."

"On the ninth day," she related, "I came to a beach where there



**GREENHOUSE GATOR**—An employee of a Westerly, R.I., florist shop bringing out daily ration of dog food for the shop's pet alligator, Ali-Oop. The shop received the alligator 35 years ago from Florida as a sales promotion gimmick when it measured only six inches. Today Ali is seven feet long, weighs 90 pounds and lives in a cage among greenhouse plants.

### Russians Find Mars 'Hot Spot' And a Venus-Like Atmosphere

By Theodore Shabad

the United States over a special hot line transmission system established for that purpose.

Dr. Vasily I. Moroz, one of the Soviet scientists reporting on measurements of surface temperatures, said that the instrument used to measure the temperature of the Martian soil, known as an infrared radiometer, recorded an area of 20 degrees centigrade below zero near what was described as the "midday region."

Dr. Moroz attributed the hot spot either to what he called "heat inertia" or the retention of heat due to the character of the Martian rocks in the area, or to the possible presence of volcanic activity.

On the dark side of the planet, the ground temperature was said to drop to minus 90 degrees centigrade. However, according to the Soviet report, a slight increase was recorded beyond the terminator in the Cerberus region, a dark area, or Martian "sea."

The terminator is the dividing line between the lighted and unlighted parts of the planet's surface.

Another scientist, Vladimir G. Kurn, reported on some of the preliminary findings on the nature of the Martian atmosphere. He said that Soviet data, combined with information supplied by the Americans from Mariner-9, suggested that the upper atmosphere of Mars resembled the Venusian atmosphere, presumably because carbon dioxide was a major component of both.

He added that the small amount of water vapor found in the upper Martian atmosphere was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen atoms under the effect of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

They wanted to take me downstream right away but finally they decided that I spend the night there. It is better that you have a good night's sleep," they said.

Two more woodcutters came and the next morning we got in the canoe and went downstream. We traveled for about an hour and a half to the village of Pacham. The people there offered me plenty of food but I couldn't eat because my stomach had shrunk.

From there she was brought to the hospital in a clearing at Pucallpa.

**Russians to Show New, Larger SST**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will exhibit a new, larger version of its Tu-144 supersonic airliner at the international air show at Hanover and Washington this spring, the authoritative magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology reported today.

The larger Tu-144 will be able to carry 180 passengers, 60 more than the present version. The Concord has a maximum seating capacity of 144.

### New History Omits Stalin's Purges of '30s

Soviet Party Book Avoids Controversy

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Russians received their latest version of history on the agitated period of the Stalin purges of the 1930s this week as a long-delayed volume of a Communist party history went on sale in Moscow bookstores.

It turned out to be a bland and highly depersonalized kind of history with no mention of Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet state, and no mention whatever of the great purge of 1936 and 1937.

With publication of the present volume the pendulum of the rewriting of history appears to have come to rest in a neutral position somewhere between the impassioned extremes of the Stalin and Khrushchev versions. The latest book, which is part of a six-volume history of the party, covers the period 1929-37.

Judging from an examination of the 606-page book, virtually all controversy was avoided by the editorial board, headed by Pyotr Popov, head of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The institute is a major repository of party archives.

A detailed chronology of events appended to the main body of the book omits the first of the great public purge trials of prominent Bolsheviks, held in August, 1936.

Stalin himself, though the dominant figure in Soviet history during those years, is mentioned a total of 15 times, according to a name index. He is usually simply listed as having spoken at one party meeting or another, without the substance of his remarks.

In a cautious reference to his role in the wide-ranging purges, which are believed to have affected hundreds of thousands or even millions of Soviet citizens, the history states:

"Responsibility for this rests to a large extent on I. V. Stalin, who was endowed with great powers during that period."

He is given credit for guiding the rapid economic development of the Soviet Union, particularly in heavy industry, and for "combating the anti-Leninist opposition."

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That name was signed to most of the leases of the deposit boxes last July in a campaign to use bombs to "kidnap" property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people. The leases gave the renter's address as 500 West Arlington Place, Chicago.

In an investigation, after the explosion of one box last September, Treasury agents questioned tenants, the owner and the superintendent of that address and learned that a young man who identified himself as a physicist from Boston had rented a third-floor apartment in December, 1970, but had stayed only two days.

In Chicago, the police said that personnel of the three banks where bombs had been found had provided similar, though vague, descriptions of the man who rented the deposit boxes. He was described as well-groomed, short-haired, in his 20s and about 5 feet 9 inches tall. He was said to have been wearing a business suit and carrying a briefcase.

"Well, how the hell is anybody's health at 65 years of age? I certainly don't feel like running around a track at UCLA trying to break a record. I can tell you that. But my health is tolerable, that's certain, and probably better than I deserve."

He scoffed at reports published last November that his fingernails were eight inches long, that he wore a beard to his chest and hair half-way down his back.

"This is very amusing," he said, "because the first time I read that article about the fingernails, I said, 'Well, how in the hell could I write my name if I had such fingernails...'"

"Well, the statistics are that I am 6 feet 2 3/4 inches which is what I always have been—just barely under 6 feet. As to the weight, I would guess in the 140 to 150 area. I am thin, I have always been thin."

He had every intention of coming out of hiding, he said, "but not right at the moment."

Asked why he lived the life of a recluse, he said: "I don't really know."

"I will tell you one thing. I am rapidly planning to come out of it. In other words, I am not going to continue being quite as reclusive as you call it, as I have been because it apparently has attracted so much attention that I have just got to live a somewhat modified life in order not to be an oddity...."

"It's a funny thing, it really



**GAS EXPLOSION**—Firemen standing by Friday night in Centerville, Iowa, after a natural-gas pipeline exploded into spectacular mushroom that was seen over 100 miles away in Des Moines. Firefighters were having difficulty controlling blaze because of intense heat but, surprisingly, no injuries were reported and apparently no damage done to nearby buildings.

### Hughes in Press Interview Over Long-Distance Phone

(Continued from Page 1)

him until a matter of days ago when this thing first came to my attention."

Mr. Hughes also denied having left the Bahamas in the past six months. He said his attorneys were considering litigation if the disputed manuscript is printed.

"I Am Utterly Shocked"

Mr. Hughes, who inherited the Hughes Tool Co. from his father and built it into one of the world's largest financial empires, said he had no way of knowing whether the manuscript was the result of a "deep-dyed plot or accidental gullibility."

He said, "I am so completely and utterly shocked that anything like that could happen that, believe me, I don't know how to characterize this or to analyze this or diagnose it. I just haven't any idea."

"It is so fantastic and so utterly beyond the bounds of anyone's imagination that I simply haven't any idea what—well, obviously the motive for Irving would be money, but certainly McGraw-Hill and Time-Life don't have to deal in fake manuscripts or that sort of thing in order to survive. They surely would have a business that operates at a higher plane than that."

There have been persistent reports that he was desperately ill, near death, but asked about his health, Mr. Hughes replied:

"Well, how the hell is anybody's health at 65 years of age? I certainly don't feel like running around a track at UCLA trying to break a record. I can tell you that. But my health is tolerable, that's certain, and probably better than I deserve."

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"It's a funny thing, it really

### An Unhealed Wound of Liberation

### French Court Asked to Rule For Sorrow, Pity or Revenge

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 9 (WP)—The case before the court in Nevers, in central France, last week could not have been a more devastating reflection on the inhuman narrowness of French provincial life had Balzac, Maupassant or any other 19th century novelist been alive to record it.

A generation after the liberation of France, a victim of the often hasty revenge meted out to presumed collaborators with the Germans brought suit against the woman she maintained falsely accused her in prison not to mention the couple's discord.

But until "The Sorrow and the Pity" gave the question an international dimension, the case was a dead letter, especially since any criminal proceedings were impossible because of the statute of limitations.

Twenty, even 15 years ago such cases were still occasionally recorded in France. But with the passage of time, they became increasingly rare.

That Solange Azan, a 55-year-old hairdresser, brought a civil suit against Denise Nury, in fact, was doubtless thanks to her excruciating testimony in the movie "Le Chagrin et la Plie" shown also on television in Britain and other European countries.

Banned by French television for fear of re-opening still unhealed wounds, "The Sorrow and the Pity" became a box-office success as if to confirm that the French were more politically mature than their government believed.

The film, about Clermont-Ferrand, during the occupation and running more than four hours, is a series of interviews which destroy the carefully-nurtured Gaullist and Communist image of France as a hotbed of patriotic resistance fighters.

A generation after the facts, Miss Azan twisted a ribbon as she described her arrest by the Resistance, and the subsequent torture and kangaroo court condemnation to 10 years of hard labor for denouncing to the Gestapo Capt. Jean Nury, of French military intelligence.

An anonymous letter of denunciation, intercepted by the Resistance before Capt. Nury was sent to a certain death for aiding the Gaullists just months before the Liberation, was judged by a graphologist to be in Miss Azan's handwriting. Providing the basis of comparison was the captain's wife, Denise, who found a postcard that Miss Azan, a childhood friend, had written years before.

The hairdresser never hid her pro-Vichy sympathies, but for 26 months in jail maintained her innocence. Her family protested that no counter-experts had been heard during the trial and after 26 months managed to obtain her freedom on the testimony of three graphologists who testified the letter could not have been in her handwriting.

She was rehabilitated, the condemned of loss of civic rights revoked, but she did not recover her property which the kangaroo court had confiscated.

Convinced that her old childhood friend was the author of the letter, she brought suit but never succeeded in winning redress. A new trial in 1960 came to no conclusion as to the author of the letter's author.

Miss Azan testified then that she recollects that Denise had once told her she wanted to get rid of her husband and reasoned that when the Resistance found

**Convicted Spy Flees Germany For Yugoslavia**

**Sheikh Mujibur's Return**

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is returning to his homeland, the long way around. There is some surprise that he went from Pakistan to Bangladesh by way of London, but what must be more disturbing to the shades of a large number of departed Englishmen, from Clive through Disraeli to Kipling and Churchill, is that he was the only item of importance in the Indo-Pakistani dispute which followed this route. The use of London as a transit point seems to emphasize the remoteness of the subcontinent from its former emperors.

That, however, is only one aspect of the new Asian situation which revolves around the figure of Sheikh Mujibur. India has reverted to the American attitude during the brief war by granting full recognition to North Vietnam, and both Washington and Saigon have protested this act's effect upon India's position as member of the International Control Commission.

To be sure, the commission has been about as effective in Indochina as the Commonwealth in India and Pakistan, but there was always the possibility that it might be revived as some kind of utensil in seeking or presiding over a settlement. That an Indian ambassador in Hanoi would detract from the commission's neutrality, or that of India or Poland or Canada, the nations comprising the group, is, however, a diplomatic myth. Whatever neutrality the commission members had at the outset has long since disappeared.

**Clue to China's Strength**

In his television interview, a week ago, President Nixon stressed the importance of a renewed Peking-Washington dialogue before China becomes a superpower with an abundance of modern weapons. A day earlier, however, the traditional New Year's Day editorial in Peking's chief publications had an altogether different emphasis, stressing that China is a developing country with a "relatively backward" economy. The pattern of international relations for the rest of the 20th century depends in part on the rate at which the Chinese People's Republic advances from its present comparative weakness, economically and militarily, to the superpower parity position whose future likelihood haunts Moscow's policymakers even more than Washington's.

For more than a decade, efforts to estimate and project the speed of China's advance have been frustrated by the statistical blackout maintained in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai made the first break in this secrecy some months ago, and now the Chinese press has reported that last year Peking's steel industry produced a record 21 million metric tons. This is alleged to be an 18 percent gain over 1970, impressive if correct.

For a nation of China's vast population, this amount of steel is not very much. Both the United States and the Soviet Union, with their far smaller populations, produced roughly five times as much steel last year, and in the days of the "great leap forward"

in the late 1950s, Peking was forecasting that by this time it would be producing 36 million or more tons of steel annually, exceeding British output.

Nevertheless it would be a mistake to deride the Chinese achievement in reaching this level of steel production. For more meaningful comparisons, it must be noted that China produced last year more than three times as much steel as India and only perhaps 10 or 15 percent less than France. In short, Peking now has a respectable base of steel production from which to move ahead in further industrial expansion.

The Chinese would undoubtedly be much farther ahead in steel and other heavy industrial output if they had not undergone the travail of the hungry years of the early 1960s and of the chaotic years of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" more recently.

The 1970s could be a decade of very substantial economic growth if China could enjoy the stability of the early and mid-1950s in the years immediately ahead. It would also help if China could import substantial quantities of capital and technology.

We may suspect that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai had such thoughts in mind when they decided to invite President Nixon to visit Peking next month. American participation in Chinese economic development could have long-term advantages for the United States as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**International Opinion****On Saving Paris**

No other national capital is so obviously a fit subject for international concern as the Ville Lumière whose rayonnement is rightly regarded by French diplomats as one of their most valuable assets.

By its juxtaposition and arrangement of monuments in different styles, which nonetheless harmonize perfectly with each other and with their natural setting, Paris makes an aesthetic impact which few cities anywhere in the world can rival.

The Parisian riverscape is in the process of destruction. Already it is hard for the onlooker to let his gaze rest on the water without being distracted by the constant flow of cars along its edge. Already, on the left bank behind Notre Dame, the high rise tower of the science faculty is thrusting itself into view. And now the "Left Bank Expressway" is threatening to complete the work done by its sister on the opposite shore, depriving the pedestrian stroller of his last access to the water's edge. And the air, like that of other major cities, is thicker every year with exhaust fumes and with noise.

These developments are deeply disappointing. There was a time, in the 1960s, when it seemed that Paris would escape the worst ravages of modern urban barbarism, and that here at least was one field in which

the Gaullist recipe of strong government had asserted itself and held the appetites of developers and speculators at bay.

—From the Times (London).

**The Malta Question**

For the Italian government the prospect of a Russian-aligned Malta so near its shores is bound to cause anxiety. The Americans are also unhappy about the possibility. It may therefore be that they will now reconsider their part of the original package deal to Malta in which Britain was to pay the lion's share. It is hard to believe that President Nixon is sticking tight on an increase here when he has just signed a staggering aid program of \$390 million over three years with Portugal for the use of the Azores for air and naval bases.

The hope must be that there will now be less intransigence and less pique on all sides. Mr. Mintoff needs a secure economic future for the island, and a sudden British withdrawal will not help him. The British calculation that there would be such a domestic outcry in Malta over the threat to pull out that Mr. Mintoff would have to back down has failed. It was an old-fashioned colonial piece of thinking which did not come off. There is still plenty of room for a compromise—but not much time.

—From the Guardian (London).

**In the International Edition****Seventy-Five Years Ago**

January 10, 1897

PARIS—There has always been considerable controversy over the actual original condition of that world-famed statue in the Louvre, the Venus de Milo. Who was its author? At what period was it conceived? And what was the position of those missing arms? In 1854 M. Moretelle remarked: "It will not be very long before there is no one living who will be capable to even speculate about the position of the arms and lift the mystery which surrounds the Venus de Milo."

**Fifty Years Ago**

January 10, 1922

LONDON—Mr. Winston Churchill, fresh from his visit to Cannes, today threw himself with his accustomed energy into the business of closing up Irish affairs, including the withdrawal of British troops, the arranging of a general amnesty and the transferring of power to the authorities of the Free State. He held a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Ireland, and it is believed that he will shortly invite Messrs. Griffith and Collins to London.



"Suppose I Say 'A High Government Official'"

**Avoiding a Cosmic Crisis**

By C. L. Sulzberger

Mr. Sulzberger points out that this column is intended as satire and none of the documents or events referred to are real.

**PARIS**—The following has been sent to me through the good offices of Baron C. L. Munchhausen, a secret agent whom I have found to be totally unreliable over the years.

This is being written as a public service. Because of the shortsightedness of the founding fathers, who imposed on the U.S.A. a presidential system of government that does not allow give-and-take debate between a prime minister and parliament (as in England) the press must assume that role.

In this capacity, as a newspaperman, I have been made privy to highly classified documents from SHAPE headquarters, Belgium, the seat of the North Atlantic Alliance and Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, NATO commander and top United States officer in Europe. These documents are labeled TOP SECRET.

They confirm a clear U.S. intention, endorsed by all North Atlantic allies save France, to stage a surprise aggression against the Soviet Union, on April 9, 1972, the Russian Easter, and, even under the Communist system, a day of feasting when the guard is down. Pentagon experts estimate that the action may cost the lives of at least 10 million people between Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel.

This operation, only just approved, stirred violent debate at the top alliance echelon. Gen. Bjorn Njal, chief of the Icelandic military mission, was so indignant that he sent a personal envoy to me bearing Xeroxed copies of the principal documents.

**'Madcap Project'**

In an accompanying letter, he specifically authorized me to use his name as the source. He added: "Unless the American press can halt this madcap project immediately it threatens to touch off World War III and uncontrollable holocaust. Fortunately you are not inhibited by any Official Secrets Act prohibiting publication of classified documents."

The diabolical Operation Lemming agreed on by the NATO defense ministers denies any aggressive action against the U.S.S.R., while simultaneously threatening all-out retaliatory nuclear strikes should the Russians take "protective" action.

According to our document, classified *NODIS EYES ONLY*, SACUSERS, our force estimates indicate that within 18 months the Soviets will have surpassed our own planned defense levels when our new MIRV systems and submarine programs near completion.

Therefore, it says: "For the sake of the free world we must strike now. Our optimum calculation is that this will insure such a heavy attack on Soviet planning that for two decades there will be no further threat. We may then turn our attention toward China. At the very least, by destroying the population of Leningrad and the two principal White Sea ports, we will insure control of the Baltic and the North Atlantic."

**Voloah Tactic**

"Operation Lemming" stems from two plans dating back to early cold war days. A certain U.S. Brig. Gen. Michele first contemplated something of this order after reading a report from Maj.

The present plan envisages use of lemmings, small migratory rodents whose traditional westward trip often end in mass suicide by drowning in boreal waters. According to Njal, however, American scientists have discovered a method of reorienting the lemmings' sense of direction so their leaders can be turned eastward and will pour into Russia.

Camouflaged biological stations have been established at Norwegian locations. There, lemmings are being sprayed with solutions containing deadly botulism germs designed to have no effect on rodents but unbelievably infectious and deadly for humans.

Njal, in a personal letter, says: "It is your duty as an American journalist to report these facts before it is too late. This is the only recourse left to me. My own government has ignored my warnings. It prefers to concentrate attention on the extension of territorial fishing limits."

"Although I have the highest regard for the people of your country it is plainly evident to me that this scheme is directly related to President Nixon's campaign for re-election."

**Reorientation**

The reindeer would be driven from northern Norway into Soviet Carelia. Selected Lepp agents had been enrolled by the CIA but the project was abandoned because of fears that symbolic linking of reindeers and Santa Claus would prove too much for U.S. public opinion—should there ever be subsequent leaks.

**Waldheim Defended**

In "New Man at the UN" (IHT Dec. 24) Joseph Kraft reviewed the background of the Security Council vote to recommend Kurt Waldheim, former foreign minister of Austria, as secretary-general.

Mr. Kraft raises a number of allegations against Mr. Waldheim, which should not be left unanswered. He claims Waldheim acts like a head waiter; he is superficial and without strong moral force, he has done nothing of note except be pliant with the Nazis whom he served in World War II.

The fact is that Kurt Waldheim was twice Austria's permanent representative and the 1971 meeting was Waldheim's 16th General Assembly session. He therefore has a very important practical experience in UN affairs and personally is one of the best liked diplomats on the New York scene.

If his extraordinary personal charm and proverbial diplomatic skill are meant to be significant virtues of a head waiter, then so much better for a head waiter.

As prerequisite for a cogent judgment that a man is superficial and without strong moral force, one has to live in closest touch with this person over a period of years, which seems doubtful at least as the relationship between Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Kraft is concerned. Mr. Kraft's statement sounds hollow and "superficial."

To his allegation, Waldheim has done nothing of note except to be pliant to all comers. Mr. Kraft may recall that Waldheim as foreign ambassador of Austria and as ambassador at the UN played a major role in settling one of Europe's burning problems, namely Austria's feud with Italy over the South Tyrol.

The last accusation however,

**The Anderson Papers****Nixon in the Dark**

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**.—The Anderson papers on the U.S. government's handling of the Indian-Pakistani war suggest that the Nixon administration has learned very little from the damning disclosures of the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war.

For Jack Anderson's classified documents tell much the same story of damaging decisions arrived at in secret of subjective presidential orders imposed on the objective analysis of the President's own principal advisers, of official explanations which mislead the Congress and the American people, and finally of defiant disclosures of the true facts by officials who have lost faith in the judgment and truthfulness of their superiors.

Every time these official deceptions are published, the issue is presented to the public as a conflict between the government and the press, but the issue is much deeper than that. It is a conflict within the government itself on how to make and present policy in such a way as to retain the confidence and trust of the Civil Service, the Congress, the nation and the other governments of the world.

If you read the official reports on the meetings of the National Security Council's Special Action Group for Dec. 3, 4 and 6, it is hard to get the impression that Dr. Henry Kissinger and other top officials are really grappling with the political, strategic and moral problems of the Indian-Pakistani crisis. Mainly they are being told by Kissinger, who is obviously under pressure from his boss, what the President wants done—he wants no overhanded stuff but wants to favor Pakistan—and there is a clear suggestion that the bureaucrats are opposing the President rather than obeying his orders.

**I'm Getting Hell**

"I'm getting hell every half-hour from the President," says poor Kissinger, "that we are not being tough enough on India... The President is blaming me, but you people are in the clear," he adds, as if the main war were not in India but between members of the President's staff.

No doubt there were other unpublished meetings which dealt more analytically with the nation's long-range strategic problems, but the impression left by the published papers is that the President decided to go along with his friends in Pakistan, and that his official explanations were so inaccurate or incomplete that even the American ambassador in New Delhi, Kenneth Keating, protested that they "did not add to our position, or, more importantly, to American credibility."

It is an old story, and it has been repeated by both Presidents Johnson and Nixon for almost a decade. The issue is "credibility," which is a fancy word for mistrust in the official statements and "background briefings" of the White House.

Sometime new seems to have come over American political life, and it is not official lying. It is the widespread public tolerance of misleading official statements, and even a general tendency not to denounce the twits who indulge in this practice, but the reporters who expose it.

It cannot be said that the lies and blunders and misjudgments of these past two administrations

have not been reported, or that the Johnson and Nixon administrations were very clever in concealing their tricks or that they were very successful as a result.

On the contrary, they have been deceitful, clumsy and unconvincing, and even after the Pentagon papers, and the Anderson papers, the reaction seems to be not that they were wrong and deceptive but that they were caught.

It is even clearer from the Anderson papers than from the Pentagon papers that policy is being planned, not in the State Department, but in the White House, and that in the Indian-Pakistani case, it was being put in secret by Kissinger, who is not available for questioning even in secret of the Committee of the Congress.

"We need to think about our treaty obligations," Kissinger told the National Security Council's Special Action Group in the Dec. 6 meeting. "I remember a letter from the president interpreting our existing treaty with a special Indian ally. When I visited Pakistan in January, 1962, I was briefed on a secret document or oral understanding about contingencies arising in other than a SEATO context..."

What does that mean? What secret document or understanding? And though the Senate is supposed to ratify such treaties, nobody on Capitol Hill seems to know about any secret understanding with India or Pakistan.

**The 'Illusion'**

Even the President seems to be left in the dark at points under this system. For here is Kissinger, in the Dec. 6 meeting, saying that whoever was putting out "background" information on the Indian-Pakistani war was provoking presidential wrath. The President is under the illusion. Kissinger is quoted as saying in the Dec. 4 memorandum, "that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asks that this should be kept in mind."

Again from the Dec. 4 memo: Kissinger said he did not care "how third parties formulated might react, so long as Ambassador Bush understands what he should do."

It is an interesting approach for a government that came into office vowing to have an "open policy" that would restore confidence in the United States, and "bring us together" and to now go to Peking and Moscow to negotiate a "generation of peace."

Never mind what "third parties" think. Never mind the human consequences of the massacres in East Pakistan. Never mind the strategic implications of losing influence in India to the Russians. Never mind doing one thing and saying another. Just do as the President says!

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

**Letters****Waldheim Defended**

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The last accusation however,

that Waldheim was pliant with the Nazis whom he served in World War II is really a blow below the belt. May I remind Mr. Kraft that from 1938 to 1945 Austria was part of the Third Reich, that Austrians were subject to be drafted into the German Army and so was Kurt Waldheim. It is irrelevant and misleading to allege that Waldheim was "pliant with the Nazis, whom he served in World War II."</

## U.K. Renews Talks With Malta Regime

Exchange Believed To Discuss Pullout

VILLETTA, Jan. 9 (Reuters) — British and Maltese government leaders renewed formal contact with an overnight exchange of notes as more British service families evacuated the island today.

Details of what Malta's Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff, and British Prime Minister Edward Heath said to each other were not disclosed.

But informed sources in London said the messages did not show any new initiatives to resolve the Anglo-Maltese dispute over the continued use of British bases on the Mediterranean island.

The belief here was that the exchange dealt with Mr. Mintoff's nibbling at the British to get out rather than with any proposals aimed at resuming talks in the dispute over the rent of military bases.

No to NATO

Meanwhile, Lord Carrington, Britain's Defense Secretary, said in a radio interview today that one of the main factors in Britain's dispute with Malta is that the Maltese government is unwilling to let other NATO countries use the bases.

Referring to Mr. Mintoff, he said: "He's made it very clear that he doesn't want the facilities to be used by NATO."

Lord Carrington said the British government still feels that the amount it has offered Malta is as much as it feels should be spent on the facilities. Mr. Mintoff was prepared to offer.

He added that money wasn't the only difficulty. The facilities were considerably reduced from what Britain once had.

Hopes for a settlement now center on London and tomorrow's talks between Mr. Heath and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta, Sir Michael Gonzi, who has conferred with Pope Paul VI on the crisis.

The 86-year-old prelate said Pope Paul had shown "a remarkable unity with the island."

However, a Vatican statement issued after the meeting only said the two men had discussed "pastoral matters."

**U.S. Financial Aid.**

Reports that the U.S. Ambassador here, John Pritzoff, had discussed with Mr. Mintoff an American offer to consider sharing the difference between the \$18 million Malta wants for letting the British troops stay and the \$10 million offered by Britain and its NATO allies, were officially denied.

The ambassador, who met with Mr. Mintoff Friday, said today there had been no discussion about the United States putting up money.

"I know nothing about any offer," he said. "It was a routine meeting."

Mr. Mintoff has told the British forces to leave the island by next Saturday unless his financial demands are met.

As Britain regards this deadline impossible to meet, there was speculation that the diplomatic exchanges between London and Valletta concerned a British request for an extension, and the Maltese reaction.

**Orderly Withdrawal.**

The British government has already asked for Mr. Mintoff's cooperation to ensure a peaceful and orderly withdrawal as military assessments point to the prospect of trouble.

However, the 2,000 families of the British servicemen are expected to be out of Malta by the time Mr. Mintoff's ultimatum expires.

Some 750 women and children were flown out yesterday and about the same number left today in a shuttle-service of air force transport planes.

With them on a special "maternity ward" flight went 22 wives in an advanced state of pregnancy accompanied by 14 anxious husbands, service doctors and nurses.

## 104 Air Victims Buried in Ibiza

IBIZA, Balearic Islands, Jan. 9 (Reuters) — The 104 victims of Friday's air disaster here were buried early today in a specially consecrated cemetery.

Iberia Airlines officials said today they had recovered the "black box" which will give details of the Caravelle's last minutes and hoped it would provide a clue to the cause of the crash. The Caravelle crashed into a mountain minutes before it was due to land at Ibiza airport. Just before radio contact was lost, the pilot was joking with air control officials about having a glass of beer when he landed.

## BERLITZ MESSAGE TO FOREIGNERS

SPECIAL FRENCH COURSES  
CLASSES OPENING: JANUARY 17<sup>th</sup>, 1972  
FIXED MONTHLY PAYMENT: F. 170.

ENROLLING: NOW

CALL FOR INFORMATION OR COME TO BERLITZ:  
OPERA - 31, Rue des Italiens - PARIS 2<sup>e</sup> 742-66-60  
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PONT DE NEUILLY - 5, Av. du Gal de Gaulle - PUTEAUX 772-18-16  
VERSAILLES - 22, bis Av. de Saint-Cloud, 920-08-70



LADIES FIRST—RAF officers presenting carnations to British wives who are expectant mothers as they left Malta yesterday for England on a special flight.

## New Shostakovich Symphony Is Cheered at Moscow Debut

By Robert

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Dmitri Shostakovich's 15th Symphony received a tumultuous and emotional reception at its world premiere in the big hall of the Moscow Conservatory last night.

The audience applauded and shouted approval for nearly 10 minutes after the performance and would have continued if the musicians of the State Radio and Television Orchestra had not left the stage. He had watched the concert from the fifth row.

On stage he kissed his son, one of the Soviet Union's best-known young conductors, and shook hands with all the musicians within reach.

After the encore, hundreds of well-wishers gathered around the stage door, waiting to enter the dressing room, a few at a time, to congratulate father and son.

The 86-year-old prelate said: "I'm not fully recovered."

The 15th Symphony did not sound like the work of a sick man. It is full of melody, spirit and humor. In the first of four movements, Mr. Shostakovich toys playfully with the famous trumpet parts of Rossini's "William Tell" Overture. He opens the fourth movement with a melody from Wagner's "Walküre." In between, the piece is crowded with a variety of moods and is marked repeatedly by an ingenious use of percussion and vibraphone.

This was one of those evenings when an especially well-placed friend—or foreign currency—was needed to get a ticket. The audience was filled with the dignitaries of Moscow's musical community, who applauded as enthusiastically as the young girls who had standing room.

At most concerts, people eager to beat the long lines in the cloakroom start for the door at the last note. But this audience stayed to applaud, standing when Mr. Shostakovich appeared on the stage. He had watched the concert from the fifth row.

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## Can Japanese Robot Use Pole In Fire House?

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A new member has been added to the Yokohama Fire Department—a robot capable of entering burning buildings to help fight fires.

Department officials said the 6-foot, 1,222-pound robot passed a test yesterday, and today was attached to a squad. It can climb stairs, walk through a blaze and has a television camera in its head to relay information on the extent of the fire.

The robot also has a limited fire-fighting potential—two sprinklers.

## Arab Red Parties' Congress Shows Their Power Survives

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (NYT)—A conference now in session here has demonstrated that Arab Communists remain a considerable political force despite years of suppression by Arab governments.

A representative of the Sudanese Communist party, outlawed in its own country, received a standing ovation when the congress organized by Lebanon's Communist party opened Friday at the large hall of the Carlton Hotel.

To observers, the applause was meant to refute the declaration by Gen. Numeiri that the Sudanese Communist party was destroyed forever.

### Ability to Survive

As one diplomat attending the congress put it: "The importance of the meeting is that it stands as evidence of the Arab Communist movement's ability to survive."

The Congress would not have been possible if a 24-year ban on the Lebanese Communist party had not been lifted a year and a half ago. Arab Communist congress had been held in secret before, but this is the first time that Arab Communists have assembled in public in such strength.

Lebanon is the only country in the Arab world where the Communist party is legal. However, in a number of Arab countries, the Communist parties, though officially outlawed, have left their mark on national politics and have been recognized as a political force.

Primarily, Arab Communists owe their growing influence not so much to a wide popular base as to Soviet support and to dependence by a number of Arab countries on Soviet assistance.

## Bonn NPD Aide Quits To Head New Party

MUNICH, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Siegfried Poehlmann, 48, quit today as Bavarian state leader of the right-wing National Democratic party and announced the creation of a new group called "Action New Right."

About 400 of his followers gave him frenzied applause today when he was named chairman of the 14-man executive, which they voted by acclamation in a Munich hotel. He said he intended that the group be the basis for a "genuinely new electoral party." He said its political line was "anti-Marxist Socialism" which aimed for European political unity and which would seek to undermine left-wing groups in West Germany.

The president sent a cable to Mr. Dominique, notifying him that he no longer held the job, according to a news dispatch in Le Nouvel Monde, a semi-official organ.

Mr. Dominique's wife, Marie-Denise, is President Duvalier's sister.

The Haitian president also relieved two other ambassadors, one in Germany and one in Holland. No official reason was given.

Mr. Dominique today was in Mexico City, where he told newsmen that he had not yet been formally notified that he was no longer Haiti's ambassador to France.

## Train Collision Kills At Least 4 in Spain

ZAMORA, Spain, Jan. 9 (AP)—At least four persons were killed yesterday and six were injured when a passenger-mail train and a freight train collided head-on in a tunnel near the Requejo station, 100 miles northwest of here, railroad officials said. All the fatalities were among the trains' crews.

It was the second rail collision in Spain in two days. On Friday, three persons were killed and 75 injured when two trains collided 40 miles south of Valladolid.

## Crime in Italy Rises 11.4% In One Year

### Chief Judge Calls For Wide Reforms

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP)—The head of the Italian Supreme Court yesterday gave a gloomy picture of the country's criminal situation, which he said recorded an alarming increase in one year.

In opening the Italian judicial year, Justice Ugo Guarnera also called for legal reforms.

In the presence of the newly elected Italian president, Giovanni Leone, himself a prominent lawyer, Justice Guarnera said that the number of all kinds of crimes in Italy during the period from July, 1970, through June, 1971, totaled 923,504—an increase of 11.4 percent over the previous year.

Justice Guarnera said that the number of robberies during the period was 657,144, compared with 456,248 during the previous year—an increase of 22.1 percent.

He said that holdups, extortions and kidnaps increased by 730, or 26.3 percent, while homicides went up by 7.1 percent. He did not give any figures on the number of homicides. He said, however, that in the recorded period there were 1,131 homicides and attempted manslaughters.

Police Brutality Sought

Justice Guarnera called for an increase of special anti-crime police forces to buttress regular police.

"The surest cure to fight crime" he warned, "is to combat the evil in its very roots. It is necessary to act in schools, where one must re-establish discipline, the sense of duty, the love to study, and religious feelings."

Justice Guarnera said that up to June 1971, after divorce was legalized in Italy in December, 1970, there were 40,382 divorce requests, and 4,732 were granted.

He called for a quick reform of the Italian legal system and civil and penal codes which he blamed for unnecessary delays in the rendering of justice.



Associated Press

**LATEST JAGUAR MODEL.**—Everyone's ears get cold in wintertime. Some wear ear-muffs and some, such as this baby jaguar in the Dallas Zoo, had theirs covered by a shawl during a recent cold wave that swept the city.

## Obituaries

### Historian Henry Parkes, 67; Headed Division at NYU

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Dr. Henry Bamford Parkes, 67, author, professor of history at New York University and chairman from 1944 to 1968 of its graduate division of American civilization, died Friday of cancer.

Dr. Parkes' "The American Experience," an interpretation of the history and civilization of the United States as shown by the people themselves in their writings, manners and customs, was published by Knopf in 1947. It has been widely used in college and university courses.

In it he set forth the thesis that the real essence of America is the agrarian democracy, with its qualities of self-reliance, optimism, utilitarianism and liberalism.

In 1962, Dr. Parkes was consulting editor for the 10-volume "The American Experience Series," published by Corinth Books, which made available in paper-bound editions some 50 historical books that tell "the story of the individual" in America.

Dr. Parkes was born in Bedford, England, in 1904, was graduated by Oxford in 1927 and then did graduate work on fellowships at the University of Michigan, from which he received a Ph.D. in 1930. Impressed by a sense of "limitless opportunity, of a civilization still in the making" in the United States, he decided to make America his permanent home.

In 1930, Dr. Parkes joined the New York University faculty. His first book, "Jonathan Edwards: The Fiery Puritan," was published the same year.

His latest books were "Gods and Men: The Origins of Western Culture," published in 1959 by Knopf, and "The Divine Order," 1963.

**E. S. Fully**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP)—E. S. Fully, 61, the nightclub comedian who created the role of Big Jule, the Chicago gangster, in the musical "Guys and Dolls," died of a heart attack Thursday.

He had been staying at a Philadelphia hotel.

Mr. Fully started his career on

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Bodil Koch, 68, a former government minister, died here Friday.

Mrs. Koch was minister of cultural affairs from 1968 to 1969 and of ecclesiastical affairs



## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

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Eurobonds

## Competitive Rate Cuts Push Interest Level to 3-Year Low

By Carl Gewirtz

**PARIS,** Jan. 9 (UPI).—A series of competitive interest rate cuts last week is pushing borrowing costs on the international bond market to the lowest they have been since 1968. And the last shoe, bankers say, has not dropped yet.

The fast-changing rate structure, unusual in this market where cuts in indicated coupons are looked upon with disdain, has made a "circuit" out of the market with the ball wagging the dog, one banker said.

The tail in this case is second-named borrowers who are pushing rates down, leaving the stated terms for higher-credit-rated issuers look overgenerous.

The week started calm enough with triple-A-rated Shell Oil in the market with a \$70-million, 15-year offering with an anticipated coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

The yield started out at 8 percent, up from 7 1/2 percent.

Lower-rated Litton Industries also came to market with a \$25 million, 15-year issue with an expected coupon of 8 percent.

## Spread Is Narrowed

These developments mean a spread of a quarter to half a percentage point between top and lesser credit-rated firms compared to a more normal three-quarters to a full percentage point spread that prevailed recently. The narrower spread implies that yields will go lower and it is clear that nobody thinks the bottom has been reached yet.

Issue managers of the Shell loan, whose final terms will be set Tuesday, would not comment on speculation that its coupon would be cut. The terms of competing issues indicate that would be in order.

On the other hand, a number of bankers find last week's developments hard to justify in terms of market conditions. The prices of straight dollar debt on the secondary market were a shade easier for the week on Friday and the recent 7 1/2 percent Gulf Oil issue was trading

at par—hardly an indication that the shell should go below the 7 1/2 percent level.

In addition, bankers question whether the terms on the primary market should be set by A-rated

(Continued on, Page 8, Col. 4)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	102.2	107.3	106.5
"Currency in circ."	\$81,225,000	\$81,445,000	\$57,831,000
"Total Loans"	\$84,975,000	\$85,024,000	\$82,835,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,004,000	1,948,000	2,288,000
Auto production			
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	8,258,000		
Freight air loadings	385,818	415,717	384,802
"Elec. Per. Kwhr."	28,833,000	21,983,000	28,073,000
Business failures	119	152	131

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardeading, wire, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week end latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	82,294,000	80,065,000	73,741,000
Unemployed	4,815,000	4,570,000	4,807,000
"Money supply"	\$327,100,000	\$227,400,000	\$213,100,000
Industrial production	167.0	168.2	161.6
"Personal income"	\$876,980,000	\$872,500,000	\$815,700,000
"Exports"	\$1,185,700	\$1,708,500	\$1,488,400
"Imports"	\$3,860,000	\$3,531,200	\$3,438,000
Consumer's Price Index	122.8	122.4	118.5
Construction contracts	165	137	130
"Mkt. Inventories"	\$166,728,000	\$168,748,000	\$169,889,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100; the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total money supply. Personal income is personal disposable income as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Consumer's price index is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

at par—hardly an indication that the shell should go below the triple-A instead of the other way around.

Underlying these developments is a strong, robust bond market

(Continued on, Page 8, Col. 4)

What all this seemed to say

## Wall Street Becoming a Believer in Recovery As the Small Investor Is Starting to Return

By Albert L. Kraus

**NEW YORK,** Jan. 9 (NYT).—Wall Street began to believe last week. Encouraged by good news and freed of the shackles of year-end tax selling, the stock market began to echo the optimistic forecasts of the economists.

Volumes swelled as prices moved upward. At the final bell Friday, the Dow was up 20.17 to 910.27, while volume for the week came to 8,773,320 shares. On both counts the week compared favorably with the active first three weeks of December.

There was even some indication that the little man was coming back into the market. In recent months, his judgment has often proved superior to the big institutional investors, whose trading now dominates the market.

The return of the little man was indicated by the growing number of small trades. The value of odd-lot sales on balance, however, continued to outnumber odd-lot purchases, roughly two-to-one.

## Prime Rate Cut

The favorable news included a general cut in the prime rate to 5 percent, the lowest level in almost six years; a November gain in factory orders, the biggest in 11 months; a drop in the inventory-sales ratio, setting the stage for renewed shelf-stocking; a record rise in consumer credit, also in November; the green light given by President Nixon to development of the space shuttle; and a rollback begun by United States Steel, the industry leader, of a major price increase for steel used in making automobiles.

On the counter market, the Nasdaq industrial index on Friday closed at 119.19, up 2.66 points from the close of the preceding week.

A number of counter issues made good gains. Auto Train Corporation climbed 15 in active trading; Raytheon was up 14; El-J. Wilson jumped 7; Gleason Works rose 4 1/2; National Cash Register advanced 4; Open Road added 2; Shaw Industries was up 3 1/2; Western Publishing picked up 2 1/2; Oriole Land, Verdile, Inc., and Laser Link each gained 2 points.

Another winner was Domtar, Inc., which rose 2 points. The stock will be listed on the Amex on Tuesday.

Institutional buying from the best group in active trading, Gibrard Bank & Trust gained a point, Security Pacific was up 1 1/2, and Mellon National added 3/8.

The insurance group finished mixed in moderate trading.

was that the economists must be right in their highly optimistic forecasts for the 1972 economy. In contrast to last year, when their projections of gross national product varied widely, the economists are clustered in their forecasts around a \$100 billion increase. One survey showed a

spread of only \$6 billion between the lowest forecast, \$1,148 billion, and the highest, \$1,154 billion. Because of good fourth-quarter export performance, the 1971 gross national product is expected to be about \$1,050 billion, somewhat lower than a preliminary estimate of \$1,052 billion.

The economists were also in widespread agreement that the war against inflation would be won. In contrast to last year, when the proportions were reversed, two-thirds of the dollar increase in gross national product was expected to be real growth, only one-third higher prices.

Even more important from Wall Street's point of view, corporate profits were expected to advance smartly, although here the forecasts were spread more widely. The range generally was for an advance in after-tax profits between 8 and 15 percent. One knowledgeable forecaster, whose results last year came out almost exactly on target, is predicting a 10 percent rise in after-tax profits, allowing for the effect of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

## Big Recovery Noted

What isn't generally recognized is just how well the domestic economy has done already in its recovery from the 1970 recession. A year ago, the administration was predicting a \$1,085 billion GNP for 1971. Economists outside government were anywhere from \$1,035 billion to \$1,055 billion, the consensus halfway between.

When the forecasts were made, no one could know that the 1970 figure—the base from which the 1971 projections were launched—would be revised downward by \$3 billion or so. They couldn't know either that a 90-day wage-price freeze would go into effect Aug. 15, squeezing another \$2 billion or \$3 billion out of dollar GNP.

If they were aware of it, they made no mention of the shrinkage of net exports, accounting for possibly another \$3 billion. Here, of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

**NEW YORK,** Jan. 9 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market greeted 1972 in a bullish manner as stocks in both markets scored good advances last week in heavy trading.

Brokers noted that the upcoming in prices and volume in both markets resulted from increased public and institutional activity. They said that many of the lower-priced issues had made good rebounds, which was a sure sign of greater participation by the investing public.

The spruce in the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which closed on Friday at 26.14, up 0.55 for the week. Turnover on the Amex climbed to 26,610,153 shares from 26,080,312 the week before.

The most actively-traded issue on the exchange was New Idea Mining & Chemical, which rose 7/8 to 3 3/8. In second place was International Funeral Services, which advanced 3/8 to 8 1/8. The warrants of Amerada Hess were the third most active issue and tacked on 3 to 3 3/4.

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## Domestic Bonds

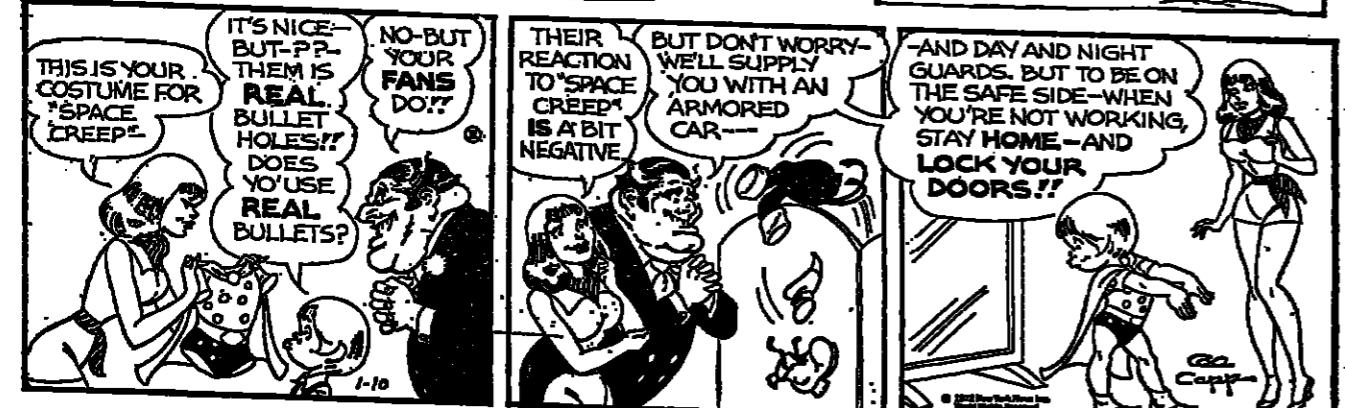
	Sales in \$1,000				Net chg/s	Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg/s
Abbt. 646492	1	90	90	90	+ 0	Bk NY 646494	51	1144	1150	1142	+ 14
Abrt Co 646497	27	105	105	105	+ 0	BnkTr 646495	11	1050	1050	1050	+ 0
Acme Int'l 9459	15	112	112	112	+ 0	BaxLab 646496	63	114	114	114	+ 2
Admiral Phos 269	15	112	112	112	+ 0	BdcknD 646497	150	21	20	20	- 2
Aldred 34657	119	70	70	70	+ 0	BdcknD 646498	127	914	914	914	+ 3
Aldrow 92030	96	1104	1098	1092	+ 6	BdcknD 646499	127	914	914	914	+ 3
Aldus Int'l 157	102	102	102	102	+ 0	BdcknD 646500	127	914	914	914	+ 3
Alexand 57628	47	88	88	88	+ 0	BdcknD 646501	127	914	914	914	+ 3
AlesHL 64651	41	714	694	694	+ 0	BdcknD 646502	76	111	109	109	+ 2
Alidoch 64652	21	64	75	75	+ 4	BdcknD 646503	60	105	105	105	+ 3
AlliedPh 25678	35	83	83	83	+ 0	BdcknD 646504	60	924	924	924	+ 3
AlliedSch 734	35	80	79	79	+ 1	BdcknD 646505	151	1074	1074	1074	+ 5
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AlliedSch 734	35	80	79	79	+ 1	BdcknD 646559	151	1074	1074	1074	+ 5
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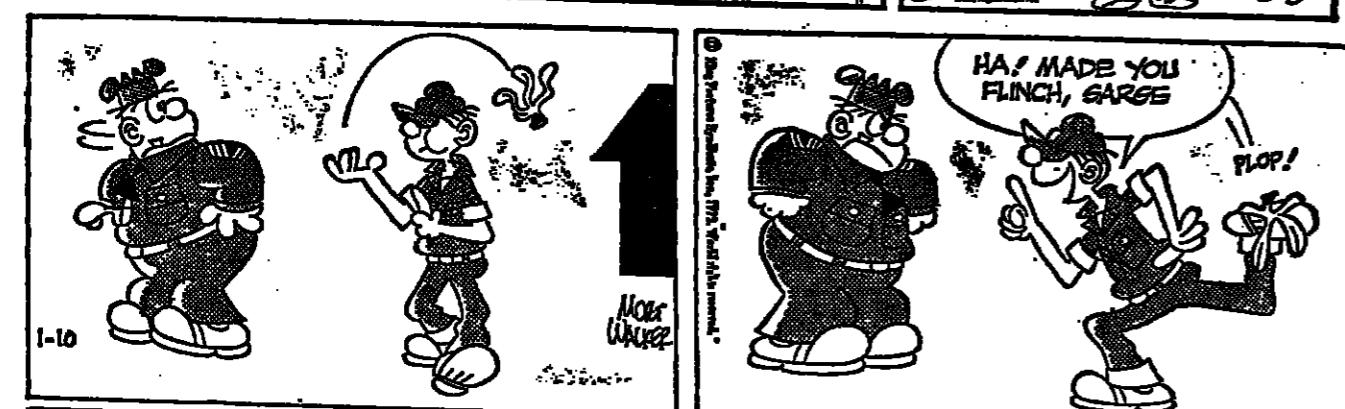
PEANUTS



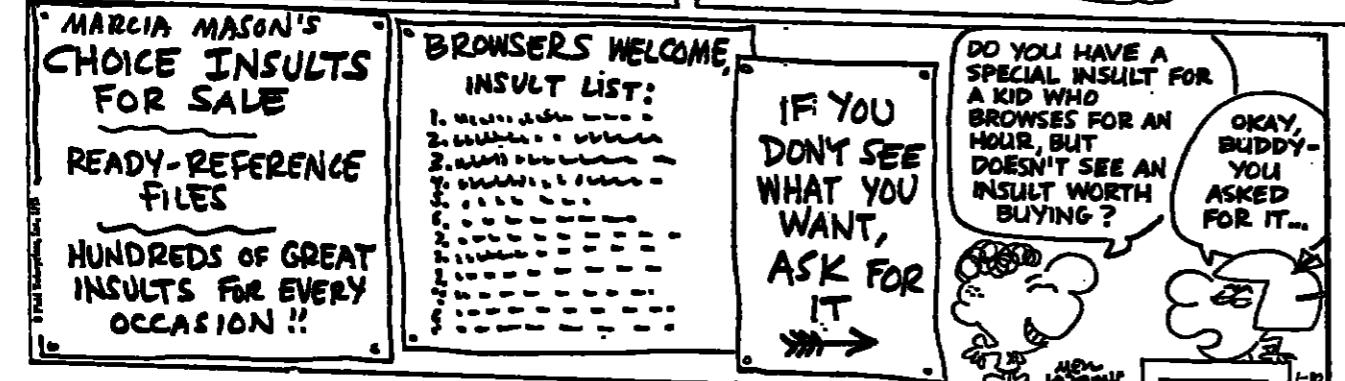
BILLY BANNER



BEETLE BAILEY



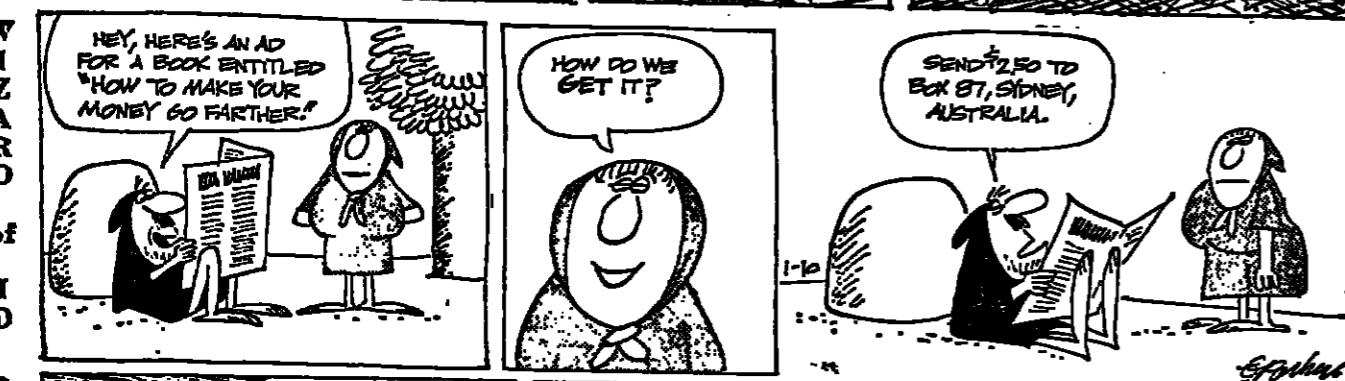
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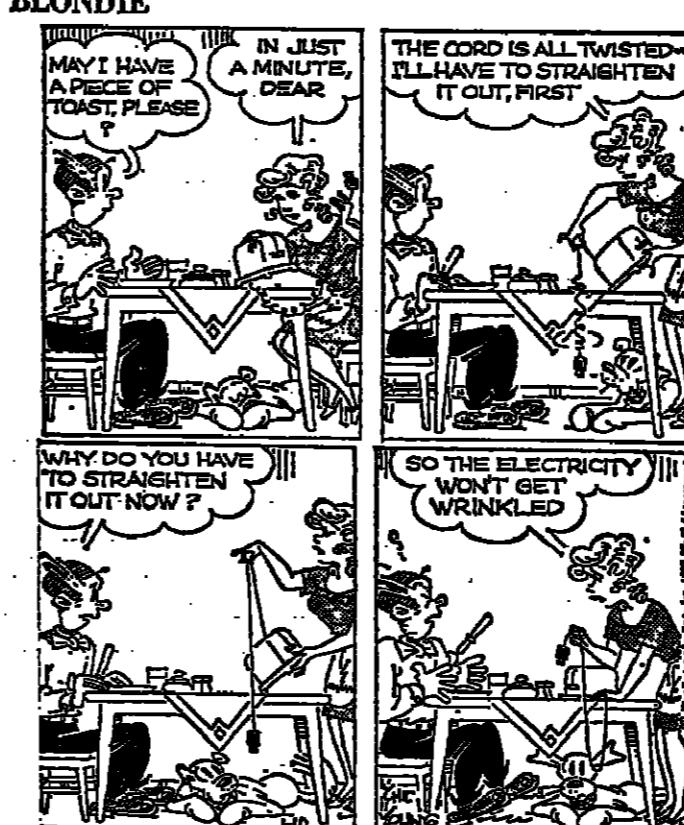
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NIP KIRKBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal South took full advantage of a defensive slip and executed a rare type of squeeze. He landed in six spades after he had opened in one spade and jumped to four spades on the second round. When North continued with a cue-bid in hearts, South accepted the slam invitation.

As it happens, a club lead would have been fatal, but West had no reason to pick a club lead. He made the normal lead of the diamond jack and South had a slight extra chance.

The diamond lead was won with the king, and the ace and king of spades were cashed. This showed that West had a sure trump trick and a lesser player might have abandoned hope.

But South could see a faint squeeze possibility. He cashed dummy's two diamond winners, discarding a club, and entered his hand with a club ruff. East rightly played low, and South then surrendered a trump trick to West, leaving this position:

NORTH	WEST	EAST
♦ 64	♦ 7	
♦ AK9		
♦ AQ5		
♦ QJ862		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
1 ♢	Pass	Pass	
1 ♣	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GOAT	RETAGASTIS
URTH	AVILLA VOICE
MAKE A BEEFLINE FOR	SLANDERS TIRANA
COLT'S NETTIS	TRINE ADL BENTL
ELA NIGHT DROMB	SANNE SLEEK KNERD
CAMERA SORRIEST	AMATEURS DRUDGE
ELA NIGHT DROMB	ARNE ENIAN SCENIC FILAVIENSIS
SANNE SLEEK KNERD	LODGE ACOMPILANT
AMATEURS DRUDGE	AMBLE PURIES UNION
ARNE ENIAN SCENIC FILAVIENSIS	BETTER SITAIR RENTEFER

It is never easy to foresee the need to protect partner from a squeeze, and West routinely returned a diamond. South ruffed in his hand, throwing a club from dummy, and let another trump.

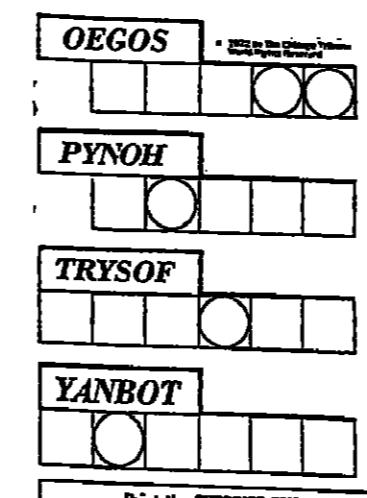
## DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT GUY ON TV WHO SAID IT WAS GONNA SNOW  
WASN'T KIDDING!

## JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NOISY MOUTH DILUTE FELONY  
Answer: This might perplex one—A MINUS.

## BOOKS

## DR. BRODIE'S REPORT

By Jorge Luis Borges. Translated from the Spanish by Norman Thomas diGiovanni in collaboration with the author. Dutton. 128 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AMONG living writers Jorge Luis Borges is perhaps the most unassimilable. By a mysterious tacit agreement, he has been selected as the grandest of the grand old men of literature. Though most of his admirers cannot tell you what his stories mean, they feel themselves in the presence of a majesty of meaning. Borges's references have always extended farther than the naked eye can see. His metaphors are like those teasing promises or menaces we meet in dreams, which wake us before they reveal or realize themselves. They persist as a mood, an atmosphere, a pregnancy. For many of us, Borges's stories exist on the tip of the mind, the brink of becoming. They are like a great metaphysical sneeze that tickles our very soul but will not let go.

The story he describes as "perhaps the best of this collection" may well be the worst. Called "The Gospel according to St. Mark" it is the sort of thing we might expect from Edgar Allan Poe, only he would have dressed it up in the requisite Gothic trappings instead of a laconic style that leaves its unconvincing conclusion to struggle for itself. A young man at loose ends goes to visit his cousin in the country. After a few days, the cousin leaves on a business trip and the young man is left with an uncouth father, son and daughter who work on the ranch. When a heavy rainfall reaches flood proportions and threatens their quarters, the young man invites the trio to share the main house and to dine with him. Since they are incapable of conversation, he whisks away the evenings by reading to them. They do not care for novels so he reads the Bible, the Gospel according to St. Mark, to them, and they are spellbound. After this, of course, they crucify him.

Borges went blind in 1963, and for 17 years wrote nothing but poetry and short prose pieces. Now, he says, "I believe I have found my own voice." That he should have found it only now, when his powers may be failing, makes us skeptical. His metamorphosis is something like Marcel Duchamp's abandoning painting and sculpture to become an in-different chess player.

One reads these 11 stories and wonders: Is that all? Can this be Borges? Is there a meaning concealed in this meaningfulness? Is the apparent simplicity of the story—one might even say poverty—a metaphor for something else? Is the whole thing to be read in italics, so to speak, at some secret second remove? It is as if the significance of the stories can only be in the disparity, the tension, the counterpoint even, between their content and the Borges we knew before.

The only evidence of that other, earlier Borges is to be found in the first pages of these stories. Here he fusses about the source, the date or the circumstances of the events, as if this gratuitous precision might help establish the stories' reality. His style in these opening pages is a shadow of the old Borges, a gradual intensification of focus. In his introduction, Borges also remarks that "I have given up the surprises inherent in a baroque style as well as the surprises that lead to an unforeseen

paradox and a few poorly dressed paradoxes make up the bulk of the book. It's not what we've been led to expect from Borges, but so potent is his reputation that we are more inclined to wonder than to criticize. And this is unfortunate, because to become untouchable is one of the worst things that can happen to an author. For if we can't touch him, it follows that, in a sense, he is out of touch with us, too.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS									
1	Earth goddess	47	Specialties of Roman emperors	21	German article				
5	Grumble	55	Merit	22	Angers				
9	were	56	"At ___?"	25	Ford				
13	Extreme	57	Floor: Fr.	26	Soprano Rosa				
15	Money in Tehran	58	Liquor of Mideast	27	TV's Johnson et al.				
16	Caves	59	German valley	28	Island off Venezuela				
17	Animal pests	60	Oblensky	29	Piece of high ground				
18	Fester	61	Staffs	30	Does a house-hold task				
19	Rainbows	62	Proof notation	31	"... lovely as ___"				
20	Lhasa and others	63	Escripto	32	Requisites				
23	Prefix with gram or graph	64	Waterless	33	Waterless				
24	Common verb	65	Heavy walkers	37	Heavy walkers				
25	Official tool	66	Divided in a way	38	Divided in a way				
28	Like some wells	67	Almost overflow	40	Almost overflow				
33	Tapered seams	68	Marianne and others	41	Troupers' gear				
34	Sign of zodiac	69	memories	42	State: Abb.				
35	Map abbr.	70	— of Cutch	43	Warn				
37	Meet	71	Appears	44	"Yes, ___?"				
38	Bind tightly	72	Subsidies	45	avis				
39	Nonstop talker	73	Indian wear	46	Caspian land				
40	Compass point	74	Early movie director	47	— monde				
41	Under-the-table deal	75	Dug up	48	Swift rodent				
42	Subsidies	76	Noted Italian film of 1956	49	Breakfast food				
43	Indian wear	77	director	50	— monde				
44	Early movie director	78	Moats	51	Teenage romance				
45	Early movie director	79	Wheel part	52	Teenage romance				
46	Early movie director	80	Certain stage lines	53	Surfboard				
		81	Medicinal plant	54	Lookfor				

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47	48	49			50	51			52	53	54
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58					59				60		
61					62				63		

With 120-104 Victory

## Bucks Halt Streak Of Lakers at 33

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9 (AP)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 33 points, 23 in the second half, to lead the Milwaukee Bucks to a 120-104 victory over Los Angeles today which snapped the Lakers' National Basketball Association record 33-game winning streak.

A capacity arena crowd of 10,746 watched reserves Lenny Allen and John Stock score 18 and 17 points for the defending champion Bucks, who now have a 36-8 won-lost record.

It was the Lakers' fourth loss in 14 games and first since a 102-105 setback by Golden State Oct. 31. It was the longest winning streak in major professional sports history.

The Lakers pulled from a nine-point deficit late in the third period to within 94-92 with 6 minutes 50 seconds to play. But Jabbar sank two baskets to spark Milwaukee's 18-2 tear that produced a 112-94 lead with 2:48 left.

Jerry West led the Lakers with 20 points and Jim McMillian, Gail Goodrich and Happy Hairston added 16 each. Flynn Robinson and 7-foot-1 Wilt Chamberlain each had 15. But Chamberlain picked up his fourth foul one minute and 27 seconds into the third quarter.

Seven-foot-2 Jabbar then poured in 15 points in the third quarter to stake the Bucks to an 84-75 lead with 30 seconds left in the period.

The Lakers fell behind, 9-2, at the outset but pulled ahead 24-17 behind the shooting of Hairston and Goodrich with three minutes left in the third quarter.

Milwaukee tied the score four times before going ahead 42-40 on the second of Black's three tips with 6:26 left in the second period. Two baskets by Jabbar and a three-point play by Black stretched Milwaukee's lead to 44-43 with one minute left in the quarter.

Playing tight defense, the Bucks availed Los Angeles' fast break and forced the Lakers to shoot outside. The Lakers were held without a field goal for a 6-minute 10-second span in the second quarter until McMillian hit from the baseline with 41 seconds left.

The Lakers committed five turnovers in that cold spell, but the Bucks couldn't take advantage. Chamberlain's rebounding kept Los Angeles close, 51-45 at the half.

### UCLA Uses

### 2 Tactics—

### Both Succeed

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI)—UCLA started off the weekend slowly but by the time it was finished the Bruins showed the Pacific-Night Conference that things really hadn't changed.

On Friday night, UCLA was in Corvallis, Ore., where it built up a big lead against Oregon State, and finally had to use a stall to save its 82-72 victory. The Bruins had led by 11 at the end of the first half.

Before last night's game against the University of Oregon in Eugene, UCLA coach John Wooden reminded his players that the rest of the basketball world is gunning for the Bruins.

The top-ranked Bruins proceeded to reel off their 10th consecutive victory this season by routing Oregon, 93-82, behind Bill Walton's 30 points. Walton, sidelined early last week in a travel infection, also grabbed 17 rebounds as he provided the medicine for the ailing Bruin offense.

Henry Bibby, who scored 17 points Friday night, matched the total against Oregon, which took a 4-0 lead and then were swamped by the UCLA defense.

Al Carlson, tallest player in Oregon history at 6-11, tallied 21 points for the Ducks before fouling out with 2:41 remaining.

Among the other top 10 teams, No. 3 North Carolina defeated Furman, 118-66; fifth-ranked Indiana lost to Minnesota, 82-51; No. 6 Louisville downed Cincinnati, 84-76; seventh-rated Pennsylvania routed Harvard, 61-53; No. 8 Long Beach Ste. beat Fresno St., 98-76; No. 9 Ohio State beat Purdue, 78-70, and 10th-ranked Maryland dropped a 63-61 decision to Clemson.

North Carolina, held Furman's leading scorer, Don Jackson, to only two points while posting its ninth victory in 10 games this season. Bill Chamberlain led the Tar Heels with 21 points.

Minnesota guard Bob Nix sank two free shots with 17 seconds left to edge Big Ten for Indiana. Jim Brewer, 6-8, blocked a desperate last second shot by the Hoosiers. Joby Wright of Indiana hit a game-high 34 points.

Jim Price netted 30 points for Louisville, including five straight field goals during a two-minute stretch midway in the second half that lifted the Cardinals to a 10-point lead over the Cincinnati.

Penn held to a 37-32 half-time lead by Harvard, scored 17 consecutive points early in the second half and held Harvard scoreless for six minutes. Bob Morris paced the Quakers to their ninth victory with 16 points.

Ed Ratliff scored 34 points for Long Beach State and Lamont King added 20 in the rout over Fresno St.

Allan Hornsby led defending Big Ten champion Ohio State to its conference victory over Purdue with 28 points, including 12 of 15 from the foul line. The Buckeyes had to hang on in the closing minutes after almost squandering a 20-point lead.

Clemson pinned the second defeat of the season on the Southland when Bud Martin netted both free throws on a one-and-one situation with 40 seconds remaining to break a 61-all tie. Tom McMillen of Maryland took game honors with 23 points.

### ABA Results

Friky's Game  
Denver 107, New York 104 (Robich 24, Simpson 22, Barry 21, Moore 17).  
Dallas 104, Indiana 101 (Freeman 37, A. Jones 22, Lewis 22, Daniels 17).  
Kentucky 128, Pittsburgh 103 (Lewis 19).  
Utah 124, Florida 108 (Boone 31, Combs 21, Juhani 22, Calvin 21).  
Virginia 118, Carolinas 98 (Scott 32, Irving 22, McDonald 21, McCall, Miller 14).

Saturday's Games  
Memphis 107, Denver 96 (Hagedorn 26, Quinn 22, Brown 21).  
Pittsburgh 102, Virginia 97 (Carter 33, Thompson 25; C. Scott 22, R. Scott 15).  
Carolina 118, New York 115 (McDonald, McCall 25, Miller 21; Barry 20, McDonald 14).  
Memphis 134, Denver 122 (Jones 24, Williams 24; Simpson 22, Baker 20).  
Dallas 103, Florida 90 (Freeman 22, R. Jones 15; Juhani 16, Wright 15).



Associated Press  
COMING THROUGH—Henri Duvillard of France maneuvers around the gates on the way to winning yesterday's world Cup slalom in Berchtesgaden, West Germany.

## Duvillard Wins Slalom to Lead Cup

By Mike Katz

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Tyler Palmer sat on the floor in front of the television set and watched Tyler Palmer miss the gate that cost him the World Cup slalom today.

Except at the time he was watching the delayed telecast, Palmer was still the winner. The gate judge, where Palmer went astray, forgot to make note of the fact and it took the jury three hours to right things—which meant victory for Henri Duvillard in Switzerland.

Finally given his official victory, Duvillard, 24, took the lead in the World Cup standings with 49 points, nine more than Jean-Noel Augert of France and Heinz Messerer of Austria, both of whom

known more as a downhiller than a slalom racer and today's victory marks him as the man to beat this season.

Palmer, who saved himself with his customary acrobatics on the first run, when he was ninth, could have beaten him today. The 21-year-old Kearsarge, N.H., skier won the opening World Cup slalom of the season and seemed headed for a remarkable second run when he came into gate No. 50 too straight and caught a pole with both legs. The plastic pole bent with him, knocking him off balance, and he could not recover in time to go through gate No. 51.

Palmer, who until this season did not ski with socks on and still walks around sockless in his shoes, is beginning to act like a future Olympic champion. He could have played safe at gate No. 50, but had decided "to go all out." It was victory or nothing.

After missing the gate, Palmer eased up, but still finished the run in 49.02, which would have been good enough for the victory had the jury decided to let the judge's error stand.

Varallo completed the 3,000-meter course in 1 minute, 56.78 seconds to defeat Americans Mike Taffety and David Currier.

**LEADING SLALOM FINISHERS**

	W	L	Pt.	GB
Baltimore	18	22	450	—
Cleveland	18	27	381	4
Atlanta	15	28	348	10
Buffalo	10	30	338	8

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**

**Midwest Division**

	W	L	Pt.	GB
Milwaukee	35	8	813	—
Chicago	29	12	707	5
Seattle	25	13	595	3
Philadelphia	18	25	583	10
Buffalo	12	28	500	12

**Pacific Division**

	W	L	Pt.	GB
Los Angeles	38	3	929	—
Seattle	22	18	858	15
Oregon	22	18	745	16
Portland	17	23	677	24
Phoenix	10	26	522	34

Yesterday's game not included.

**Friday's Games**

Philadelphia 111, New York 112 (Cunningham 21, Newberg 21; Archibald 21, T. Walker 21; Garrett 21; Karpis 21).  
Baltimore 128, Chicago 104 (Clark 22, Martin 21; Walker 21; L. Lovell 15).  
Seattle 129, Los Angeles 116 (Auger 21, White 21; Petrie 21; Wicks 21).  
Detroit 131, Cincinnati 121 (Lauer 21, Bung 21; Archibald 41; Fox 26).  
Los Angeles 128, Atlanta 90 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; MacPherson 21, May 14).  
Phoenix 122, Buffalo 110 (Hawkins 21, Haskins 21, Shad 20; Walker 21; Clark 21).  
Seattle 122, Cleveland 103 (Petrie 21, Clark 21; White 21; Beard 21; Johnson 21).  
Golden State 128, Boston 106 (Auger 21, Mullin 21; Mullin 21; Hartke 21).  
Philadelphia 122, Phoenix 118 (Cunningham 21, Newberg 21; Archibald 21, T. Walker 21; Garrett 21; Karpis 21).  
Baltimore 122, Detroit 118 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; Clark 21).  
Portland 122, Cleveland 103 (Petrie 21, Clark 21; Beard 21; Johnson 21).  
Golden State 128, Boston 106 (Auger 21, Mullin 21; Mullin 21; Hartke 21).  
Utah 120, Minnesota 108 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Clark 21; Hartke 21).  
Philadelphia 122, Detroit 118 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; Clark 21).  
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Utah 120, Minnesota 108 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Clark 21; Hartke 21).  
Philadelphia 122, Detroit 118 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; Clark 21).  
Philadelphia 122, Cincinnati 121 (Lauer 21, Bung 21; Archibald 41; Fox 26).  
Los Angeles 128, Atlanta 90 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; MacPherson 21, May 14).  
Phoenix 122, Buffalo 110 (Hawkins 21, Haskins 21, Shad 20; Walker 21; Clark 21).  
Seattle 122, Cleveland 103 (Petrie 21, Clark 21; White 21; Beard 21; Johnson 21).  
Golden State 128, Boston 106 (Auger 21, Mullin 21; Mullin 21; Hartke 21).  
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Philadelphia 122, Phoenix 118 (Cunningham 21, Newberg 21; Archibald 21, T. Walker 21; Garrett 21; Karpis 21).  
Baltimore 122, Detroit 118 (Auger 21, White 21; Walker 21; Bung 21; Clark 21).  
Portland 122, Cleveland 103 (Petrie 21, Clark 21; Beard 21; Johnson 21).  
Golden State 128, Boston 106 (Auger 21, Mullin 21; Mullin 21; Hartke 21).  
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Portland 122

## Observer

**A Night at the Movies**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—My wife and I went to the movies.

It cost \$3.50 apiece.

We did not buy popcorn,

which costs 50 cents;

an ice beverage, which

costs 25 cents; or

a candy bar,

which cost 35 cents;

and looked big enough to

feed a committee.

When the house had darkened, a cartoon was shown. In the cartoon a hot-tempered man on roller skates was run over three or four times by speeding automobiles, propelled into a red-hot stove and severely burned, and struck on the head by a falling cannonball.

The feature film began on a pastoral note. There was some pretty footage of English moorland at the edge of the sea and of an English village.

While we were still enjoying the memory of the scenery, a man in the local pub grabbed another man's hand, forced it palm-down over the rim of a glass and squeezed until the glass shattered and the palm was strangled.

After awhile, at a more or less remote house on the moors, a man opened his bedroom closet door and found his wife's strangled cat hanging inside.

The man decided to drive to the village. Some workmen he had hired to do odd jobs at his house set off ahead of him in a truck and tried to maneuver him into a head-on collision with another truck. He escaped.

Shortly afterwards the workmen took him hunting and left him sitting on the moor. He shot a bird.

Meanwhile, back at his house, his wife was raped after having been twice punched hard on the jaw. Her attacker, one of the odd-job men, was threatened with a shotgun by one of his colleagues, who then raped the wife again.

At a church party, a mentally-disturbed man broke the neck of a flirtatious girl.

Running across the dark foggy moor in the night, the mentally-disturbed man was then hit by a car.

The driver—it was our protagonist, the husband—took the accident victim to the more or less remote house on the moors.

**Elephants Land in Italy**

NAPLES, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Thousands crowded Capodichino airport here and lined the city's streets today to greet 14 newcomers from India—elephants for the zoos of Italy. A charter flight carrying 22 elephants—the others were destined for West Germany—landed at Naples and unloaded the animals aboard special trucks.

Soon the murdered girl's father appeared with a shotgun and the churlish odd-job men. They threw large rocks through the windows of the husband's barricaded house.

A magistrate arrived and was murdered by a shotgun blast at close range when he tried to dissuade the murdered girl's father from destroying the house.

Repeated shotgun blasts were fired into the house. Most of the furnishings were destroyed or spattered with blood. One of the odd-job men threw several live rats into the house.

The besieged husband put the mentally-disabled man upstairs where, happening upon his wife, he undertook to break her neck. Before he could do so, the husband managed to calm him.

Meanwhile, downstairs on the stairs, water which the husband had been heating finally reached the boiling point.

The husband used it to scald one of the workmen about to burst through a window. Some of the other workmen began breaking every pane in a greenhouse outside.

The murdered girl's father, shotgun protruding before him, finally stepped through a window. The husband, using a club, struck the shotgun barrel a downward blow. The shotgun went off and destroyed the foot of the murdered girl's father.

There will be a few paragraphs about this in the London Sunday papers," the wife murmured.

The husband used a crowbar to beat to death the man who had been throwing live rats into the house.

Upstairs, another of the odd-job men—what in the world has sodomy done to the British working class?—was taking advantage of the downstairs tumult by trying to tear off the wife's clothing.

Apparently angered by this deviation from bloodletting, another workman went upstairs with a shotgun and murdered him.

The workman who had just completed this killing then tumbled down the stairs in a fist fight with the husband. Down there, in front of the fireplace, the husband managed to spring a huge steel animal trap around the murderous workman's head.

Apparently dying in intense agony, the man with his head in the steel jaws was thrashing through a lingering convulsion shot when an unidentified man—could he possibly have been the preacher from the church party?—rushed into the house and tried to murder the husband.

The wife promptly killed him with a shotgun.

The husband then placed the mentally-disturbed man in his car, stroked his wife and drove away wearing a winsome little smile.

Another night at the movies had ended.



Bloodhounds: Dr. Raymond McNally, left, and Dr. Radu Florescu.



15th-century portrait of Dracula.

**Real Dracula Puts Fiction to Shame**

By James F. Donohue

NEWTON, Mass. (AP)—Two

Boston College historians

set out four years ago to find

the origins of the Dracula, the

vampire, stories and found a

flesh-and-blood Dracula whose

real exploits of horror put the

fictional vampire to shame.

That's according to the histo-

rians, Dr. Radu Florescu, profes-

sor of Romanian and Balkan

history, and Dr. Raymond Mc-

Nally, professor of Russian his-

tory, who tracked down the real

Dracula, a 15th-century Roma-

nian prince.

For starters, they say, the

real Prince Dracula killed about

100,000 people during his life-

time, most of them in 1456-1462

when he ruled the Romanian

province of Wallachia and parts

of Transylvania. His mode of

death was by impaling. He sat his victims on sharpened spikes.

In 1462 he stuck 30,000 Turks

and Romanian nobles on spikes

in one spot to discourage the

invasion of Sultan Mohammed

the Great, fresh from his con-

quest of Constantinople.

Another time he either im-

paled or burned to death the

20,000 persons who lived in a

village where one of his enemies

found sanctuary.

A madman? "Not really, al-

though his terrorism was cu-

sitive even for his age," Dr.

Florescu says. "I would say

that he occasionally became

demented and had an obsession

to impale people every once in

a while."

**Search**

The search for the real Dra-

cula began some 15 years ago

when Dr. McNally saw the 1931

Bela Lugosi movie classic about

Vampires were made somewhat horrific heroes by the fictional Count Dracula, played memorably by Bela Lugosi in the movies. But, two historians say there was indeed a real Dracula—and he would have made Bela Lugosi shudder in terror.

Count Dracula, the living corpse who roamed the dim, forested hills of Transylvania, sucking human blood by night and holing up in a coffin by day.

During their research, the two professors ran afoul of the "curse" of Dracula. "I don't know what to say about the curse," Dr. Florescu says. "I am Romanian and naturally I am superstitious. I cannot say what I believe. But there is something there." To play it safe, he has never spent a night in Castle Dracula.

The first time Dr. Florescu tried to climb to the castle he didn't make it because his uncle, George Florescu, fell into a ravine and broke his hip. The next time, Dr. Florescu reached the castle, but immediately became ill. "I don't think I was ill, exactly," he says. "I was just very tired. And nervous, too. I suppose. The people around the castle are very superstitious about it. When we asked for directions they said, 'we must not go there, that the devils there guard a treasure'."

Dr. McNally, although presumably not affected by the family curse, became ill himself at one point and fainted, but not at Castle Dracula. That was later when the professors found Dracula's portrait—in a place of honor in a chamber of honor's hall—collected in 1591 by a Tyrolean prince.

Next to Dracula's portrait is one of the Wolfman of the Urals, a Russian nobleman with hair all over his face and funny ears. The Wolfman looks very much like Lon Chaney in the movie role.

"Dracula was put in the cham-

ber of horrors," Dr. McNally said, "not because anybody thought he was a vampire but because of the awful things he had done."

**Monastery**

The professors say there's more to the curse than fainting spells, illness and injurious falls. Dracula was buried in the chapel of an island monastery near Bucharest and, they say, the monastery has suffered a series of misfortunes ever since his body was put there.

The monastery was turned into a prison in the 15th century and just as a group of chained prisoners were marching across a bridge to it, the bridge collapsed and the prisoners and their guards drowned.

The professors found Dracula's grave near the altar of the monastery chapel. The grave was empty, except for some prehistoric animal bones.

"Now, there are a couple of explanations for that," Dr. Florescu says with a grin. "One is the vampire explanation. He's out wandering around somewhere. The other is that the monks didn't want a man with Dracula's reputation so close to the altar. We accept the second explanation. We think the monks just moved the body."

Dr. McNally and Florescu believe Stoker learned about Prince Dracula from Arminius Vambery, a professor from the University of Bucharest who visited London in the 1890s. They tramped all over Romania tracking down leads on the prince. They discovered Dracula's portrait in Castle Ambras near Innsbruck, Austria—"he's a hulking man with a fierce moustache and a jeweled turban"—and Castle Dracula atop a 30-foot precipice in Wallachia, just across the border from Transylvania.

Their efforts resulted in a book about Dracula. It was compiled mostly from folklore because documented, historical

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**PEOPLE: Vargas Girls Split a Million**

The court has decided that the estate be divided into two equal shares.

SET: A world record for sleep under hypnosis by Senda Laureau, 24, Mrs. France of 1972, who worked off for a total of 108 hours 45 minutes under the spell of Yves Yva at Paris' Bobino Music Hall, before awakening on Friday night before a packed house. "I feel well," said the walking beauty. "I'm thirsty but not hungry." The old record, said Yva, was 96 hours. BORN: To Sophie Pampidon, wife of Dr. Alain Pampidon and daughter-in-law of the French president, in Paris Friday night. ACTRESS: Lucille Ball, at Aspen Valley (Colo.) Hospital after breaking a leg in a skiing mishap. RUNNING: For candidate from Bergen, N.J., to the Democratic National Convention, former big-league baseball pitcher and author Jim Bouton, who is pledged to support Sen. George McGovern. JOINING: Hugh Downs, former host of TV's "Today" show, to the movies of Arizona State's College of Liberal Arts as a lecturer in mass communications.

Wrapping in the U.S. Postal Service's house organ, reports The Washington Post, an unidentified official concludes his New Year's resolutions with a pledge that could rewrite the bureaucratic dictionary. He promises: "To ask for a translation whenever I run across (as I did in 1971) of such phrases as: time frame, supervisory verification, containerized movement, multilateral date use, maximum system integration, machine readable management information systems consisting (sic), automatic flow-charting and environmental monitoring."



COMEBACK—Mickey Rooney, for years one of the top ten box-office attractions, is returning to the movies in "Pulp," currently being shot in Malta, in which old Andy Hardy plays an ex-Hollywood gangster.

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